

Algeria	6.00 Dn	Israel	1.50 Dn	Norway	4.00 Ndk
Austria	13.75 S	Italy	1.00 Dn	Denmark	6.70 Ndk
Belgium	36.00 Dn	Japan	100 Yen	Portugal	200 Esc
Canada	1.00 Dn	Korea	100 Won	Spain	166 Ptas
Czechoslovakia	100 Kcs	Lebanon	1.00 Dn	Sweden	4.60 Sdk
France	100 F	Lithuania	1.00 Dn	Switzerland	1.00 Sfr
Germany	100 M	Madagascar	1.00 Dn	Taiwan	1.00 Dn
Greece	100 Dr	Mexico	1.00 Dn	Turkey	1.00 Dn
Holland	100 Gld	Morocco	1.00 Dn	U.S.	1.00 Dn
India	100 Ru	Nigeria	1.00 Dn	Yugoslavia	1.00 Dn

Politburo In Soviet Stays at 11 Members

MOSCOW — The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party announced Wednesday that two members of the Politburo, but apparently failed to agree on adding any full members to the Kremlin's ruling body.

A list of promotions in the Politburo and the Central Committee, as well as the dismissals of two Central Committee members for

Chernenko signals the beginning of a Soviet crackdown on literature and the arts. Page 2.

"mistakes" were announced at the close of a two-day meeting.

With the death May 29 of Andriy Y. Pelshe, the Politburo is down to 11 full members. For years, the Politburo had 14 full members, and some observers had expected the Central Committee to add as many as four members to the group in this week's meeting.

Some observers had said the plenary session might shed light on the ability of Yuri V. Andropov to make changes in the top levels of the Soviet leadership. Mr. Andropov's ability to make such changes and consolidate his hold on power has been a matter of considerable speculation since he became the nation's leader after the death in November of Leonid I. Brezhnev.

But the first official report on the Central Committee meeting made no mention of any new voting members of the Politburo. The other promotions announced also gave no indication that Mr. Andropov had been able to make any sweeping changes.

The Supreme Soviet, or parliament, convenes Thursday. The question of whether it will name a president, the titular head of state, apparently still is open. Most reports have named either Mr. Andropov, or, if he should refuse the post for reasons of health, Defense Minister Dmitry F. Ustinov, as the most likely candidate. The country has been without a president since Mr. Brezhnev's death.

Mr. Andropov, the party general secretary, closed the Central Committee session with a long speech that included an attack on "ultra-reactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism."

He began by stressing the strong ideological theme taken Tuesday by Konstantin U. Chernenko in a speech to the Central Committee that cast doubt on rumors that Mr. Chernenko was being eased out of the Politburo.

Mr. Andropov referred to Mr. Chernenko in his address, which seemed to indicate that both men were trying to dampen talk of a split within the Kremlin.

"A struggle is going on for the minds and hearts of billions of people in the world," Mr. Andropov said. "The future of mankind depends in no small measure on the outcome of this ideological struggle."

Tass said that Grigori V. Romanov, a Politburo member, was appointed as a secretary of the Central Committee.

Mr. Romanov, the Leningrad party chief, is thought to be a close supporter of Mr. Andropov, and a Western diplomat said his addition to the secretariat would strengthen Mr. Andropov's hand. There was no word on what Mr. Romanov's duties in the secretariat would be.

Mikhail S. Solomentsev, premier of the Russian republic and a non-voting member of the Politburo, was appointed chairman of the Party Control Commission, succeeding Mr. Pelshe. The commission enforces party discipline.

The Central Committee promoted Vitaly Vorotnikov, former ambassador to Cuba, and a member of the Central Committee, to a nonvoting seat on the Politburo. It elevated five alternate Central Committee members to full membership on the committee.

Two Central Committee members, Nikolai Shchelokov, who was dismissed earlier as interior minister, and Sergei F. Medvedev, a former party leader of the Krasnodar region, were dropped from the 500-member body for "mistakes they had made in their work."

The meeting of the Central Committee was closed to the public, but the official press reported extensively on the speeches by Mr. Chernenko and Mr. Andropov.

Mr. Chernenko, who was believed to have been a rival of Mr. Andropov for the nation's leadership after Mr. Brezhnev's death, delivered a 10,000-word address in which he quoted Mr. Andropov warmly and extensively.

Before the session, Soviet sources with ties to Mr. Andropov said Mr. Chernenko might be removed from the Politburo. They speculated that Prime Minister Mikhail A. Tikhonov, an ally of Mr. Chernenko, might face the same fate.

But after Mr. Chernenko's strong presentation and the attention devoted to it in the official press, it seemed unlikely that either he or Mr. Tikhonov was slated for demotion.



A University of Chile student attempted to stamp out a police tear gas canister during a campus disturbance in Santiago.

Chile Protest Stronger Than Expected

By Juan de Onis

International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — The second day of national protest against the regime of President Augusto Pinochet turned out to be stronger than the one a month ago, and official reactions threaten to aggravate the confrontation.

After a night of clashes between demonstrators and riot police, in which a 15-year-old student was killed, Interior Ministry agents raided a private home Tuesday without a warrant and seized Rodolfo Seguel, 29, president of the powerful copper workers' union and the main labor sponsor of the protest movement.

By that time, many intersections in Santiago were flaring. Barricades of burning tires, in most working-class neighborhoods, streets were filled with midnight fires. When automobiles circulated, blowing their horns in protest, crowds cheered.

The demonstration repeated the nonviolent tactics of the first day of protest on May 11, but extended them to a wider scale. There was more involvement by protesters in the poorer sections, particularly in

the La Florida section of more than 300,000 people, which was almost blocked off by burning barricades.

Across the country there were also sporadic demonstrations and action by university students. Demonstrations at the University of Chile's school of education and faculties of law and engineering brought tear gas attacks from police and rock-throwing in return from the students.

Earlier Tuesday, before the protest movement developed in intensity, General Pinochet said in the northern city of Copiapo that he is prepared to harden his stand against what he called communist tactics to produce violence through the protest movement.

He threatened opposition politicians of the Christian Democrat, Socialist and Radical Parties, who have encouraged the protest movement, although advocating "non-violence."

"The day is coming soon when we will have to tell these politicians, 'Go, we don't want you here any more,'" said General Pinochet, who has unlimited powers to arrest or exile dissidents without trial under the constitution that makes him president until 1989.

There are an estimated 30,000 Chileans who are not allowed back into the country for political reasons, and General Pinochet has expelled political and labor dissidents for criticizing his authority.

The protest movement launched by a national coalition of unions, professional associations and opposition political groups has its roots in the deep economic recession that has hit Chile, generating widespread bankruptcies, an unemployment level of 30 percent of the labor force and shrunken purchasing power for those who have work.

It has apparently gone beyond economic protest by workers, farmers and business debtors into a political movement that seeks restoration of democratic rule much sooner than is planned under the constitution that was approved by plebiscite in 1980.

However, nearly 70 percent of the electorate voted what amounted to an endorsement of General Pinochet as president for eight years, and the regime considers that the basis for legitimate authority.

That assumption is what the protest movement challenges, and

General Pinochet is fighting for his political life. The armed forces remain the basis for General Pinochet's stability, as well as the international bankers who hold most of Chile's huge foreign debt, but still hope to be paid by lending more money.

While police and demonstrators clashed, and thousands of housewives banged their pots and pans throughout the city, Harry Taylor, the president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the U.S. bank that has led foreign debt negotiations with Chile, was making television statements saying that the banks were happy to lend the country another \$1.3 billion to pay interest owed this year.

Negotiations between the government and more than 500 foreign banks to which Chile owes money are increasingly a political issue between the Pinochet regime and its opposition. It was this military regime that plunged Chile into debt

in part for arms purchases — raising the foreign debt obligations from about \$3.5 billion in 1973, when the armed forces ousted the late President Salvador Allende's Marxist regime, to the present \$20 billion.

INSIDE

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■ House Democrats have increased pressure on their leaders to join in opposing the MX missile. Page 3.

■ A U.S. health official defended the Reagan administration's efforts to combat AIDS, the deadly acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Page 3.

■ The Salvadoran Army, prodded by U.S. advisers, has launched its most ambitious operation of the three-year-old civil war. Page 4.

■ Margaret Thatcher's victory is bringing a new generation to the fore in all of Britain's parties. Page 4.

■ France has decided not to renew the contract of the head of Elf Aquitaine, the state-controlled oil company. Page 11.

FRIDAY

■ A French chateau is one of Normandy's more appealing dining spots, according to Patricia Wells. In Weekend.

Weinberger Is Prepared To Revive Israeli Pact

U.S. Suspended Strategic Accord Over Golan Issue

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger has signaled a willingness to revive an American-Israeli understanding to cooperate against Soviet military threats to the Middle East.

Referring to the document that set out that understanding, Mr. Weinberger said Tuesday that "the revival or restitution of that memorandum could take place at virtually any time, depending on the wishes of the Israeli government."

Some officials said that was the most forthcoming American statement on the matter in 17 months. But other officials cautioned that reviving the memorandum might complicate U.S. diplomatic efforts to persuade Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

President Ronald Reagan suspended the memorandum on Dec. 18, 1981, to show disapproval of Israel's decision to extend civilian law and control to the Golan Heights, which Syria considers its territory.

Mr. Weinberger's statement, which came in answer to a question after an address at the National Press Club, reflected a notable shift in the administration's dealings with the Begin government since early May, when Israel reached a tentative agreement on arrangements for withdrawing its 25,000 troops from Lebanon. Carrying out the agreement has been held up by Syria's refusal to withdraw its own troops.

White House officials said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan would be sending an invitation within days to Prime Minister Menachem Begin to come to Washington for an official visit, probably late next month, to discuss American-Israeli cooperation, the diplomatic deadlock over Lebanon and wider Middle East issues.

Although Mr. Reagan ignored earlier Israeli interest in a Begin visit, he told Mr. Begin after the Israeli-Lebanese accord was reached that he was looking forward to meeting again. Officials said an invitation had been drafted and the Israelis had been informed.

Both the visit and the memorandum of understanding have symbolic importance for American-Israeli relations.

The strategic pact was signed Nov. 30, 1981, and was suspended less than three weeks later. At the time, the State Department said Mr. Reagan was displeased that Israel had undermined the "spirit of that agreement" by its virtual annexation of the Golan Heights.

The memorandum, originally promoted by Ariel Sharon, Israel's defense minister at the time, called for joint naval and air exercises and "military cooperation." It also provided a framework for cooperation in military research and development, American use of Israeli medical installations in a crisis and up to \$200 million in U.S. purchases of Israeli military supplies.

As American-Israeli relations worsened during the Israeli military campaign in Lebanon, the United States refused to carry out the strategic pact.

Mr. Weinberger's comments Tuesday signaled a significant change in the American position. In a telephone interview later, the defense secretary said he had recently made similar comments that had gone mainly unnoticed.

"There is nothing standing in the way" of restoring the understanding, he said, though "it's not my decision to make."

Possibly to cushion reaction in Arab countries, Mr. Weinberger added that Washington would be ready to enter similar agreements with Arab nations that wish to join (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Caspar W. Weinberger, speaking at a press club luncheon.

Bonn Asserts Missiles Already in E. Germany

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Defense Minister Manfred Wörner told the West German parliament Wednesday that the Soviet Union began stationing short-range nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe before or just after the Western alliance decided in 1979 to modernize its own medium-range missile force.

In a Bundestag debate, Mr. Wörner challenged an assertion by Egon Bahr, an arms expert from the opposition Social Democratic Party, that the Soviet Union was preparing missile sites in Eastern Europe as a move to offset North Atlantic Treaty Organization plans to begin stationing intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe late this year.

The defense minister, a Christian Democrat, said that the Soviet Union had started to build its short-range SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23 nuclear missiles before NATO decided to modernize its own missile force and that, before or shortly thereafter, the Russians began to deploy the new weapons in Eastern Europe. Mr. Wörner said that SS-21s, which have a range of 70 miles (112 kilometers), were already deployed in East Germany.

He added that an older generation of short-range nuclear missiles — known to NATO as the Frog-7, the Scud and the Scaleboard — had for some time been deployed in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Wörner's comments provided the most detailed account yet of the Soviet nuclear presence in Eastern Europe. Western arms authorities have long debated whether nuclear warheads, as distinct from missiles, were stationed there.

West German officials seem eager to prevent the Soviet Union from portending its own long-planned modernization program as an angry response to the new American missiles.

On May 28, on the eve of the Williamsburg summit of industrialized democracies, the Soviet Union warned in Pravda that it would take "timely and effective" measures to counter what it portrayed as an "additional threat" to its security.

"The decision of the United States and NATO to start the deployment of new American mis-

Shultz Says U.S. Seeks 'Dialogue'

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, saying that the United States "need not accept as inevitable the prospect of endless, dangerous confrontation with the Soviet Union," declared Wednesday that the Reagan administration seeks "to engage the Soviet leaders in a constructive dialogue."

In a major policy statement that Mr. Shultz said was approved by President Ronald Reagan, the secretary of state told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States remains concerned about the Soviet Union's military buildup and its "unconstructive involvement" in unstable areas of the world.

He also criticized Moscow for its "unrelenting effort" to improve its political philosophy on its allies, particularly Poland, and its questionable compliance with treaty obligations.

In addition, Mr. Shultz pledged that the United States would continue to "restore the military balance," would "resist encroachments on our vital interests" and would "insure that those who have a positive alternative to the Soviet model receive our support."

"We will defend our interests if Soviet conduct leaves us no alternative," he added.

But Mr. Shultz, muting the harsh rhetoric the administration has often used about the Soviet Union, said: "At the same time, we will respect legitimate Soviet security interests and are ready to negotiate equitable solutions to outstanding political problems."

Administration officials said that Mr. Shultz's remarks represented the most comprehensive statement to date of the Reagan administration's policy toward the Soviet Union and were meant to strike a more conciliatory tone in relations with Moscow.

The officials said the statement reflected the view among some of Mr. Reagan's senior advisers that the administration should moderate its strident rhetoric about Moscow in the interests of both seeking a concrete improvement in relations with the Soviet Union and putting Mr. Reagan in a better position to campaign as a statesman and peacemaker if he seeks re-election.

election last year, with 80 percent of the vote, the results were tinged with protest, Information Minister Bruno Rakotomavoa and other officials acknowledge.



Didier Ratsiraka

Madagascar's President Alarmed By Sliding Economy

Ratsiraka Digs In With Soldiers and Soviet Anti-Aircraft Guns as Dissatisfaction Grows

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar

— The grounds of the presidential palace here are shared by trees and Soviet anti-aircraft guns, and a presidential bunker is being built on the outskirts of this capital.

Before President Didier Ratsiraka ventures forth from his palace and heads for the airport, soldiers reportedly are ordered into place, one every 50 yards (48 meters) along the 10-mile (16-kilometer) route.

Mr. Ratsiraka, a Western diplomat said, is extremely concerned about security. His predecessor was assassinated one week after he took office.

Diplomats say the president, a committed Socialist, believes South Africa will miss no opportunity to bring him down. This, they say, is

why the anti-aircraft guns are on the palace grounds. They say this also is why he obtained Soviet MiG-21 aircraft a few years ago, as well as Soviet tanks and four MiG-17s piloted by North Koreans. The MiG-17s no longer fly.

A presidential confidant said Mr. Ratsiraka was not "really worried about the South Africans" but used the idea as a pretext to bring in the MiGs and tanks. "The weapons provided the core of an arms deal with the Soviet Union reportedly valued at \$300 million, a sum just \$20 million less than Madagascar's export earnings for 1982, as calculated by Western economists."

But the confidant, who requested anonymity, said Mr. Ratsiraka was not so sure of his own people that he felt immune from assassination and that he "trusts nobody."

The president's cause for alarm

apparently has grown as Madagascar's economy has slid into decline.

Mr. Ratsiraka, a former naval commander who was educated in France, rose to prominence as foreign minister in 1972, when Philibert Tsiranana, Madagascar's first president after independence in 1960, was swept aside on a popular wave of dissatisfaction, and power was handed to General Gabriel Ramanantsoa.

The new regime, reacting to Mr. Tsiranana's hatred of the communist world, established ties with the Soviet Union, China and other communist countries. Madagascar also withdrew from the group of countries whose currencies were tied to the French franc, and embarked on a period of rapidly deteriorating relations with the United States and other Western countries.

In 1975, General Ramanantsoa handed over power to Colonel Richard Ratsimandrava, a radical who held office for only six days before being assassinated. Mr. Ratsiraka assumed power a few weeks later, advocating socialist policies enunciated in a constitution of his own creation called "The Little Red Book."

In the view of Western economists, his policies contributed directly to Madagascar's economic decline. The economist said peasants growing rice, the nation's staple food, were not rewarded sufficiently for their work and reverted to subsistence farming. The development turned Madagascar from an exporter to an importer of rice.

Last year the island nation imported 350,000 short tons (315,000 metric tons) of rice to feed a growing population with a per capita consumption of rice — one pound (450 grams) a person a day — that

is believed to be the highest in the world.

Simultaneously, the president embarked on a policy called "investment to the limits," pouring money into unproductive but prestigious ventures. The results include a tanning factory without hides, a fertilizer plant that does not produce the kind of fertilizer Madagascar needs, and a battery plant that has fallen idle because there was not enough money to buy raw materials.

As export prices fell while import costs and interest rates rose, Madagascar acquired a foreign debt with repayments amounting to two-thirds of all export receipts. Mr. Ratsiraka was forced to turn for help to the United States, France, Britain and West Germany.

Although Mr. Ratsiraka won re-

Italy's Socialists Seek Pact After Vote With Christian Democrats

ROME — The Italian Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, called Wednesday for a three-year governing pact with the dominant Christian Democratic Party after the elections June 26.

"We propose and will propose an agreement on policies for three years, a government for three years, and we will solicit a mandate for three years," Mr. Craxi said.

He said that current political situations excluded any other realistic basis for a new government.

On the basis of a two-party deal between the Socialists, who took 10 percent of the vote in 1979, and the Christian Democrats, who took 38 percent in the same elections, agreements could be reached with Italy's smaller parties to create a wider coalition, he said.

Mr. Craxi, widely regarded as a possible prime minister after the elections, and assiduously courted by both the opposition Communists and the Christian Democrats, firmly ruled out a leftist alliance along the lines proposed by the chief of the Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer.

"It had become clear that the 'democratic alternative' called for by Mr. Berlinguer could not achieve a working majority, he said.

"Italian politics need a period of stability within a solid framework based on clear agreements loyally respected," Mr. Craxi said. His

statement was the first clear expression of Socialist political thinking since the Socialists forced the Christian Democratic prime minister, Amintore Fanfani, out of office last month by withdrawing from his four-party coalition.

Party officials said the Socialist leadership is hoping for average gains of about 3 percent in its vote across the country to reinforce its claims on the prime minister's office.

Mr. Craxi showed little enthusiasm for his proposed coalition partners, and he accused them of orchestrating a swing to the right and of adopting "tones of inconsistent and unjustified polemics" within the parties.

But he said his proposal for a three-year pact could be extended "depending on circumstances." He added: "I judge that Italy faces a series of problems needing medium-term solutions, and three years seems to be a reasonable period — not too short and not too long."

The average life of governments since the republic was founded after World War II has been about a year "so this would represent a 300-percent increase above the average," he remarked.

Socialists would look for gradual but effective reforms in Italy's cumbersome institutions and an economic policy giving equal weight to cutting unemployment and bringing down inflation, he said.

Sweden Tries to Limit Damage to U.S. Ties

By Per Egel Hegge
International Herald Tribune

OSLO — Swedish officials are trying to limit the damage caused by Prime Minister Olof Palme to Swedish-American relations by his strong criticism of a parliamentary for meeting with officials in Washington.

They hope to pave the way for a visit to the United States by Defense Minister Anders Thunborg later this year.

U.S. officials have not disguised their irritation over the Swedish government's public attack on Carl Bildt, 34, a member of parliament. He is the leading spokesman in the Riksdag for the conservative party, the Moderates, on foreign policy and security matters. Especially rankling to the United States is the charge that Mr. Bildt saw U.S. intelligence officials in Washington.

"We were beginning to admire Mr. Palme for his unequivocal protest to the Soviet government over Soviet submarine intrusions. With this one move he has blown it all," one American official said.

Swedish and U.S. sources confirmed that the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm has been approached by Swedish officials assuring the United States that the May 26 attack on Mr. Bildt should in no way influence Swedish-U.S. relations.

Mr. Bildt was a member of the government commission set up to investigate the suspected presence of submarines in the Haffslund outside Stockholm last fall. A year earlier a Soviet submarine went aground in a restricted area outside Karlskrona.

The commission published its re-

port in late April, stating that the submarines in question were Soviet. Mr. Palme lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Union and temporarily recalled the Swedish ambassador from Moscow.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Bildt had the Swedish Embassy in Washington set up several meetings for him with U.S. officials. He was accompanied by Swedish diplomats to those talks.

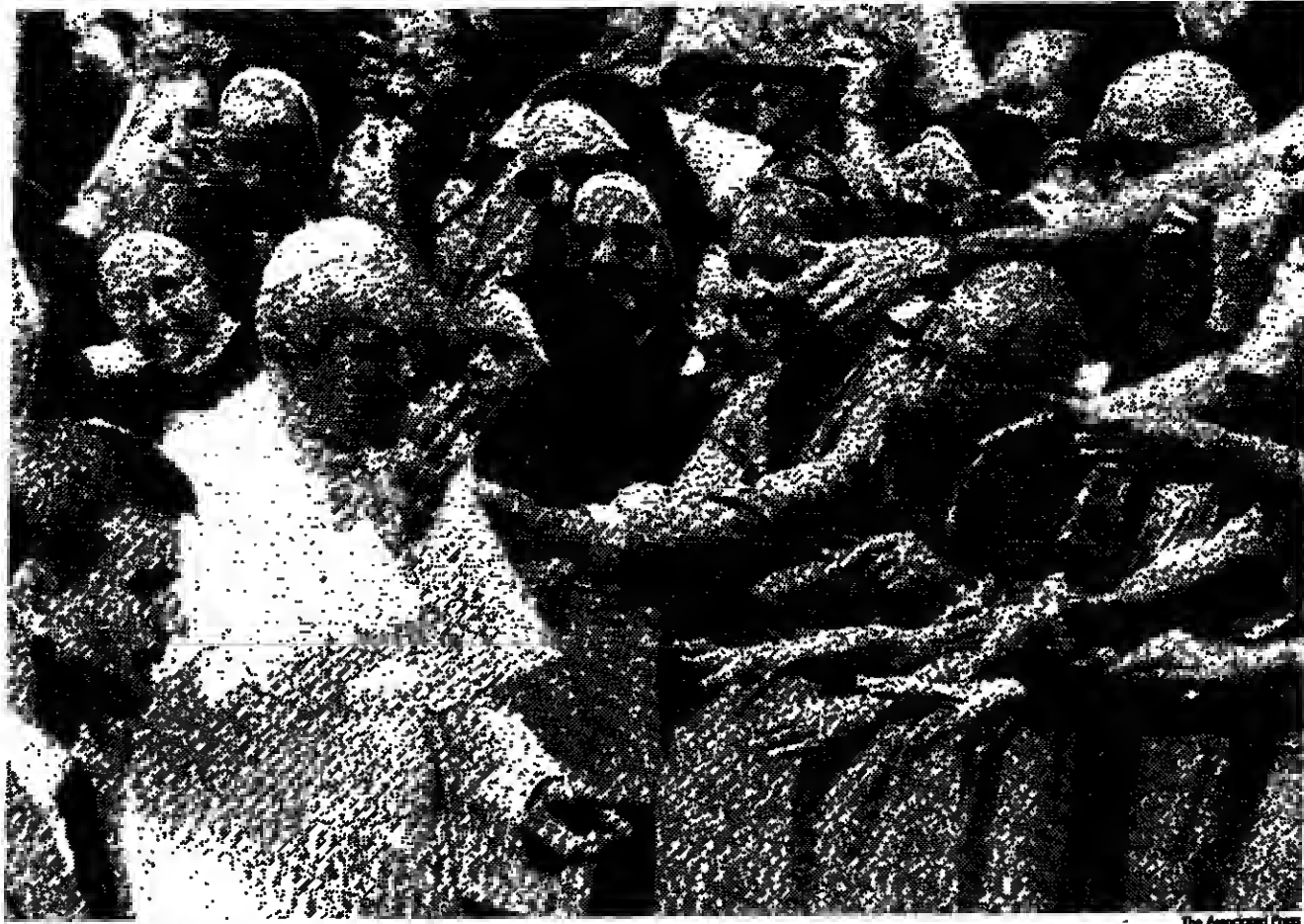
On May 20, the foreign relations committee of the Swedish parliament met in Stockholm, and Mr. Palme criticized Mr. Bildt for his trip to the United States.

Generally, the proceedings of the committee are secret. But in a highly unusual move on May 26, the government revealed the contents of its criticism, stating that Mr. Bildt had seen military officers and Pentagon officials, including representatives of the intelligence community, during his stay.

The strongest paragraph of the report said: "It must be regarded as exceptionally injudicious for a member of the submarine commission to take part in discussions in Washington concerning the ways in which Sweden ought to defend against Soviet submarines, as well as measures that our country should undertake toward the Soviet Union."

Mr. Bildt has denied discussing such matters, and the defense minister, Mr. Thunborg, is said to have been unhappy with the decision to attack Mr. Bildt publicly.

U.S. officials believe that Mr. Palme has used confidential diplomatic reporting in a public attack on a politician.



Pope John Paul II, on the eve of a return to his native Poland, saluting pilgrims and faithful in St. Peter's

Square at the Vatican, after he said prayers for "truth, love, freedom and justice" for the people of Poland.

Poland Links Pope's Visit to Lifting of Curbs

WARSAW — Poland's deputy prime minister, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, said Wednesday that the visit of Pope John Paul II could help create conditions for a complete lifting of martial law imposed 18 months ago.

Mr. Rakowski said any meeting between the pope and Lech Walesa, the former leader of the banned Solidarity union, would be a political affair that would have to be discussed with Polish authorities.

Mr. Rakowski, a top political aide of the Communist leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, repeated official warnings made last night about so-called extremists who wanted to disrupt the religious character of the pope's eight-day visit, beginning Thursday.

The minister said at a news conference: "If Pope John Paul takes a stand in his statements that would encourage stability, this would be a positive contribution toward complete elimination of martial law."

He said the authorities were aware of those "who believe the visit should be used to foment unrest and intend to disturb its religious character." He said security forces were prepared to prevent this.

Extra traffic police have been posted on street corners in the capital. They were stopping cars and checking documents. But there were no other signs of tighter security precautions in the streets, which were decorated with yellow-and-white papal flags.

Martial law, imposed in December 1981, to halt a growing political challenge of the first independent

trade union in the Communist bloc, was suspended last December. It was replaced by special restrictive powers.

The government, striving to revive spirits and heal deep divisions prompted by the suppression of Solidarity, is hoping the pope's visit to his homeland will help create a better climate for national recovery.

Both the pope and Mr. Walesa have made clear that they intend to meet during the visit. Mr. Walesa, 39, said he would travel to Czestochowa this weekend for the most important religious ceremony of the visit.

Mr. Rakowski, who in an earlier interview said such a meeting would not be welcomed by the Communist government, said it would inevitably take on a political character.

Since releasing him from martial law in November, the authorities have insisted that Mr. Walesa was just a private citizen.

Mr. Rakowski, the main government negotiator with Mr. Walesa during Solidarity's prominence, said Wednesday that one element in the campaign by opponents of the government in Poland and abroad to foster tension in the country was to play up Mr. Walesa's significance.

"Walesa, who for us is a private citizen, becomes a political person, drawn into the political game. Obviously a prospective meeting with the head of the Vatican state ceases to be a private matter," he said.

Mr. Walesa's last attempt to attend a religious event outside his home city of Gdansk, was a min-

ister's pilgrimage to Piekary Slaskie near Katowice on May 29. The attempt was foiled when police ordered him to report for questioning in connection with a case against former union associates.

Asked whether there was any room for compromise in discussions on a meeting between the pope and Mr. Walesa, Mr. Rakowski said: "In politics we are frequently confronted by compromise."

(In Gdansk, United Press International reported Wednesday that Mr. Walesa said he considered himself "under house arrest" but intended to see the pope at Czestochowa. He said two plainclothes police were standing outside his door.

"I can leave my apartment and get in my car, but they will follow me," he said. "I have not tried to go out and walk yet."

Barbara Sadowna, a member of the banned writers' union, whose teenage son died in mysterious circumstances after being picked up by police in Warsaw last month, said Wednesday she would be among a small group selected to meet the pope on Friday.

At the Vatican, the pope prayed Wednesday that his weekend trip would serve the cause of freedom, justice and reconciliation.

Praying at a general audience in St. Peter's Square before a crowd of 35,000 including 200 Poles, 120 of them from Poland itself, he said his journey comes at a "sublime and difficult" moment in his country's life.

It was the pontiff's most substantial statement so far on his so-

cial pilgrimage to Poland since he was elected in 1978.

Praying in Polish to the Madonna of Jasna Gora, a monastery in the central Polish city of Czestochowa, Pope John Paul called his journey a "special pastoral service, which it falls to me to carry out at a sublime and at the same time difficult moment in the life of my country."

■ Security Measures Taken

Dan Fisher of the Los Angeles Times reported from Warsaw: The "zero zone" and the "papa-mobile" are just two elements of a massive security operation expected to make this pope's second visit to Poland a more somber spectacle than his relaxed and joyous homecoming in 1979.

The operation, which will involve about 100,000 or more civilian church marshals, uniformed and plainclothes police, has two goals: to protect the pope and to prevent the huge crowds expected to meet him from holding pro-Solidarity demonstrations.

The government has stressed repeatedly that it intends to "secure order" during the visit, and church officials say privately that they are worried that heavy-handed crowd control by the police might spark the kind of trouble both sides want to avoid.

In contrast to his 1979 trip, when the pope mingled relatively freely with the crowds, he will travel this time in a security cocoon called the "zero zone." No one will be admitted into this 50-yard (45-meter) circle around the pontiff without passing rigorous security checks.

WORLD BRIEFS

Police, Workers Clash in Madrid

MADRID (Reuters) — At least 20 persons have been injured in a clash between police and workers in the worst incident of labor unrest since the Socialist government took power in Spain in December.

The police said Wednesday that they had used tear gas and rubber bullets Tuesday night to break up a crowd of 2,500 workers outside the Ministry of Industry. They said at least 11 policemen and nine workers were injured in the clash. The workers, from a steel plant near Valencia, were demonstrating against plans to close a blast furnace.

The incident occurred as the government prepared to issue a report on long-term plans to increase industrial efficiency before the country's planned entry into the European Community. Unions fear that the program, which includes plant closures and cuts in the labor force, will increase the current unemployment rate of 16.3 percent.

Begin Defeats 2 Votes for Inquiry

JERUSALEM — Two motions by Israeli opposition parties that would have led to a judicial inquiry into the government's conduct of the Lebanon war were defeated Wednesday in the Knesset, after Prime Minister Menachem Begin argued that they would only harm the nation's morale.

"Another inquiry?" asked Mr. Begin, in a brief, low-keyed speech. "What will it investigate? Why give more ground to our enemies? The state struck a conciliatory note by siding a member of his coalition to withdraw a counter-motion for an investigation of the opposition's anti-war stance."

The first motion, presented by the two-man Shmini Party, was defeated by 56 votes to 49, with one abstention. The second, introduced by the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, was defeated, 56-50. Mr. Peres had demanded to know why Israeli troops ended up in Beirut, after Mr. Begin had promised the invasion would go no farther than 25 miles (40 kilometers) into Lebanon.

U.S.-Greek Base Talks Hit Snags

ATHENS (NYT) — The Greek Socialist government said Wednesday night that substantial differences of opinion have arisen in the talks over the future of American military bases, but said the snags would probably lead to an extension of the negotiations rather than to a breakdown. No details were provided.

"The fate of the talks is still in the balance," a government spokesman said, "and the situation means that the negotiations will probably have to be extended longer than expected."

He would not indicate how much longer the talks could go on, or what the points of disagreement were.

Abortion Curbs Overturned in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court struck down Wednesday several regulations that could have made abortions more difficult to obtain. Laws that were overturned included a requirement in Akron, Ohio, that abortions for women more than three months pregnant be performed only in hospitals.

The justices said, however, that states may require that abortions for women more than three months pregnant be performed in licensed clinics. They upheld portions of a Missouri law mandating the presence of a second physician during abortions for women in their last three months of pregnancy, requiring minors to obtain their parents' consent for an abortion and requiring a pathology report for every abortion performed.

The court termed unconstitutional an Akron law requiring women to receive abortions in a hospital, rather than an abortion clinic, after their pregnancy has reached its second trimester. It also overturned Akron's requirement that doctors tell women that a fetus is "a human life."

Lloyd's Will Pay for Racehorse

LONDON (UPI) — Lloyd's of London underwriters announced Wednesday that they would pay a multimillion-dollar claim for a kidnapped racehorse, Shergar, but the hunt will continue for the stallion that has been missing from Ireland for four months.

No figure was mentioned for the payoff, but the derby winner was considered one of the most valuable racehorses in the world. The horse was reported to have been insured for £7 million to £10 million (\$10 million to \$15 million).

"We are glad to pay," a Lloyd's spokesman said. "That is what we are here for. We take the right premium and pay the right amount."

For the Record

LONDON (AP) — A British Sea Harrier from the carrier Hermes crashed in the Bay of Biscay on Tuesday during a NATO exercise, the Defense Ministry said Wednesday. The pilot ejected and was rescued by a helicopter.

BRUSSELS (AP) — Edward L. Rowny, the chief U.S. negotiator at the strategic arms reduction talks, briefed the NATO ambassadors Wednesday on the state of the negotiations.

LONDON (AP) — Bernard Weatherill, 62, was elected speaker of the House of Commons on Wednesday, succeeding George Thomas, who has retired.

Correction

The three largest U.S. automakers reported a 19.7-percent sales increase in the first 10 days of June. The percentage was incorrectly reported in June 15 editions.

Afghan Solution Remains Far Off, Negotiator Says

(Continued from Page 1)

rather than mostly a result of outside forces.

In recent negotiating sessions between the Pakistanis and the Russians, Mr. Naik said, "we explore the same issues in greater depth" each time. The exception so far is the question of international guarantees, which, he said, has not yet been explored.

Who the guarantors should be, and what should be the nature of the guarantees, is expected to be a major topic during this week's talks.

One question is not directly reflected in the UN framework. This is the matter of the kind of government to be established in Kabul after a Russian withdrawal. Diplomatic analysts here say that after more than three years of what the guerrillas see as a bitter Islamic holy war, they are unlikely to accept any kind of communist-oriented government.

Another matter, apparently not yet dealt with is the question of whether, and at what point and in what way, the rebels are to be brought into the negotiations. The tribes that comprise the bulk of the guerrilla forces have a long history of warlike independence, and it is considered unlikely that any agreement opposed by them could be carried out.

Meanwhile, hostilities were reportedly continuing. In New Delhi, a Western diplomat said Tuesday

U.S. Satellite Expected To Gain Proper Orbit

WASHINGTON — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration says a communications satellite that has been circling Earth in an improper orbit should be on its proper course by June 28. The satellite was launched in April from the space shuttle Challenger.

Officials said Tuesday that the orbit has been corrected, little by little, by using small rockets to push the \$100-million tracking and data-relay satellite into place. The officials expect it to gain a stationary orbit after about 10 more maneuvers.

Chernenko Signals a Crackdown on Culture

By John Morrison

MOSCOW — The chief ideologist of the Soviet Union has signaled the beginnings of a major crackdown on literature and the arts.

Konstantin U. Chernenko, speaking Tuesday before the Central Committee of the Communist Party, called for a firm tightening of controls on books, films, plays and music, and for a cutback in cultural exchanges with the West.

Mr. Chernenko's speech broke little ground on other issues. But on culture, he indicated that the party line had hardened considerably since the last party congress in February 1981.

At that time, President Leonid I. Brezhnev praised what he called a "new tide" in Soviet art and encouraged writers to tackle controversial problems.

But in Tuesday's speech, Mr. Chernenko, who had been a Brezhnev protégé and at one time was

considered his likely successor, attacked filmmakers and authors who created "loose and whining" characters. He said books, plays and films should embody "noble goals in life, ideological convictions, industry and fortitude."

Mr. Chernenko, 71, accused some writers of distorting Soviet history, particularly the period of collectivization in the 1930s. He mentioned no names, but said some writers idealized the "pariah" ways of life and slipped into "God-seeking" motifs.

This comment appeared to be aimed at a type of writing known here as village prose, in which authors deal sympathetically, sometimes almost in religious tones, with the clash between old Russian peasant values and the modern world.

Mr. Chernenko said literary magazines and publishing houses must "stamp out" works that are ideologically deficient. "This goes for the repository of the theater and

cinema as well," he said. He also assailed the music of some popular singing groups as "ideologically and aesthetically harmful."

Cultural imports, too, should be screened more closely, Mr. Chernenko said.

He called on state agencies in charge of films and publishing to tighten their supervision and said the Central Committee's own culture department should take a more active role.

Western analysts in Moscow said Mr. Chernenko's speech appeared to continue a hard-line trend in culture initiated last summer by Yuri V. Andropov, when he

was still the chief ideologist. Mr. Andropov, who became the nation's leader after the death in November of Mr. Brezhnev, had issued a party decree calling for more orthodoxy in literary journals.

Since then, both Pravda and Literaturnaya Gazeta, the weekly organ of the writers' union, have called on authors to return to the 1930s dogma known as socialist realism.

The speakers at the party plenum Tuesday included Georgy Markov, who is first secretary of the writers' union and a known supporter of literary orthodoxy.

Weinberger Is Prepared To Revive Pact With Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

an effort to resist what the memorandum terms threats from Soviet or "Soviet-controlled" forces from outside the region.

Mr. Weinberger said, "It would be entirely available to, and appropriate for entering into, by all the other nations that wish to do so, moderate Arab nations surely."

Other officials said it might be possible to carry out some elements of the understanding with Israel without reinstating the actual document, which has been a subject of dispute in Israel as well as in Washington. They suggested that Mr. Weinberger's comments left it for the Israelis to pursue.

These conciliatory gestures toward Israel came amid confusion in Washington that the Begin government will come under increasing pressure to retaliate for ambush killings of Israeli soldiers in Lebanon, especially after Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said the PLO was responsible for the ambushes.

Talks on Pact for Geneva

WASHINGTON — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration says a communications satellite that has been circling Earth in an improper orbit should be on its proper course by June 28. The satellite was launched in April from the space shuttle Challenger.

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Glenn Says Satellite Failure Blinded U.S. to Soviet Tests

By Martin Schram
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator John Glenn, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, says that a satellite malfunction and the loss of U.S. stations in Iran left the United States unable to adequately monitor Soviet missile testing while the administration was trying to convince the Senate to ratify the SALT-2 arms control treaty.

"We were blind for the better part of two years," Mr. Glenn said Tuesday, defending his prominent role in blocking ratification of the treaty. An aide to the senator later amended the statement, saying the satellite was working again in six to nine months.

A former senior Carter administration official labeled Mr. Glenn's comment an exaggeration and political hyperbole, but acknowledged that there had been some loss of satellite capability.

Mr. Glenn, speaking at a luncheon with editors and reporters of the Washington Post, also charged that President Ronald Reagan has overstated the communist threat in Central America.

As president, Mr. Glenn said, he would not send U.S. troops to the region even if the government of El Salvador were about to fall. He said he did not think the United States should send troops to Central America even if Nicaragua invaded Honduras.

There are 5,000 to 7,000 guerrillas operating in El Salvador, Mr. Glenn said, "and not all of them are dedicated Marxist-Leninists."



Senator John Glenn

Mr. Glenn said rightist forces in El Salvador have caused far more deaths than the leftist guerrillas, and he would require the Salvadoran government to do something about the killings if it is to receive further American aid.

About 30,000 people have been killed in El Salvador since 1979, Mr. Glenn said, two-thirds by "right-wing death squads of paramilitary groups, operating maybe not under the scrutiny of the government, but with impunity, operating out of government circles."

Mr. Glenn has offered an amendment requiring the government of El Salvador to present U.S. officials with a plan by Oct. 1 describing how they intend to rein in the rightist forces. If El Salvador fails to move against the death squads, he said, "the next step is cutting off aid... that is one option we would have."

He also criticized Mr. Reagan's

policy of providing covert aid to the forces fighting the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. "I do not like going in under the guise of intercepting weapons flow and trying to overthrow the government there," he said, "when we pledged we will not do that at the OAS [Organization of American States]."

Mr. Glenn now supports ratification of the SALT-2 treaty because problems with satellite and ground station verification have been resolved. He has contended publicly that the loss of the bases in Iran seriously hampered U.S. efforts to monitor Soviet testing and thus verify that they were complying with the pact.

At the time, top-level Carter administration officials maintained that the satellite could be made to function in a matter of months, which is what happened. They also said that monitoring stations in Turkey and Alaska — plus the establishment of a diplomatically sensitive monitoring station inside China — would provide adequate verification.

Congressional sources said Mr. Glenn was briefed on the satellite reconnaissance issue by the Central Intelligence Agency.

A top military official said: "We clearly had a diminished capability and it was not the best of times for the verification boys. But it was not a complete failure, and we were never blind."

■ **Shuttle Fees Violations**

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said the United States is increasingly concerned that the Soviet Union may be violating the SALT-2 agreement limiting nuclear arms. The Associated Press reported from Washington on Wednesday.



President Ronald Reagan sat in on an English class at Farragut High School in Farragut, Tennessee, after taking part in a panel discussion on education reforms in the state.

Reagan, Urging 'Common Sense' In U.S. Education, Assails Critics

United Press International

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — President Ronald Reagan sought broad support Wednesday for his back-to-basics view of education and, in a speech prepared for the 87th annual Parent-Teacher Association convention, denounced "those who would divide, delay and drag us down."

Mr. Reagan's remarks opened a second day of on-the-road appearances to drive home the theme of restoring excellence to the nation's schools. But there were indications that Mr. Reagan has far to go in erasing doubts about his motives and proving the depth of his commitment to improving public education.

Before the address, he came under sharp criticism from a number of PTA leaders for his past educational proposals and more recent suggestions that sweeping reforms can be accomplished without substantial federal help.

The PTA is on record against abolition of the U.S. Department of Education — a Reagan campaign promise that has slipped from sight in the president's recent treatment of education issues — and his proposal for tuition tax credits for the parents of private school students.

"The PTA has nothing to do with quality education," said Arnold Page, director of government relations for the PTA, "and everything to do with the politics of the presidency."

Mr. Reagan, however, paid scant attention to tuition tax credits, prayer in school and similar initiatives that were the basis of his education program for the first half of his presidency. Instead, calling for "a course of common sense," he touted performance pay for teachers and a return to more rigorous academic standards and structured curriculum.

"Let us stand together — parents, teachers, concerned citizens — and say no to all those who would divide, delay and drag us down," he said. "And let us say yes to the challenge of a national agenda for excellence that will reach every child in our land."

Mr. Reagan said confirmed that the vetoed rebate was directed at critics that include the 1.6 million-member National Education Association, which has become one of Mr. Reagan's primary rivals in the growing political debate over education issues.

The NEA, the nation's largest teacher organization, opposes the type of merit pay systems advocated by Mr. Reagan.

James Booth, president of the NEA's 38,000-member Tennessee affiliate told Mr. Reagan on Tuesday, during a stop at a Tennessee high school, that merit pay plans may be "cumbersome, ineffective and inequitable."

Mr. Reagan, in turn, has accused the NEA of impeding needed reforms.

Mr. Reagan, who has led the charge to build education into a powerful campaign issue, urged the PTA delegates to send "a loud and clear" message to their elected representatives in Washington that education "must never become a political football."

The catalyst behind his recent efforts was a report in April by the National Commission on Excellence in Education that found "a rising tide of mediocrity that threatens our very future as a nation and as a people."

Mr. Reagan reaffirmed his backing for the overall thrust of the report, while cautioning against responding to its tough findings by "casting about for scapegoats."

"I believe this report is good news," he said. "It can mobilize, energize and unify this country in a way we haven't seen in years."

■ **Incentive Plan Advances**

Jay Mathews of The Washington Post reported from Los Angeles: Incentive pay for "master teachers," the foundation of Mr. Reagan's plan to improve American education, reached final passage Tuesday after being approved by both houses of the California Legislature.

But the price of approval will be a nearly \$1-billion package of raises for all teachers and the inclusion of teachers in the master teacher selection process.

The state's superintendent of public instruction, Bill Hong, avoided the strong teacher opposition that incentive pay has encountered in other states by working closely with teacher organizations, proposing general pay raises for teachers and giving master teachers more responsibility for training new or ineffective teachers in return for their bonuses.

Education officials in California said in Washington that the California plan may become a model for the approximately 30 states now considering incentive pay proposals.

Governor George Deukmejian, a Republican, opposes tax increases to pay for a \$4,000 annual raise for each master teacher and a \$4,500 increase over three years in the starting salaries of new teachers. But he has endorsed the concept of

incentives for the most skilled instructors.

State senate and assembly conferees are working out differences between two bills before the final proposal is sent on to Mr. Deukmejian.

The governor has suggested that the legislature enact changes that include longer school days and tougher graduation requirements, but wait a year for state money to help finance them.

Educators and legislators are sticking with demands for sales or corporate tax increases to finance the changes now.

Scattered school districts throughout the country have recently experimented with merit pay and master teacher proposals. National education officials said they knew of only one state, Oklahoma, that has a master teacher plan in effect.

U.S. Health Secretary Warns Against Panic Over Spread of AIDS

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

DENVER — The secretary of health and human services has defended U.S. efforts to find the cause and cure of the disease known as acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, describing it as the nation's No. 1 health priority.

But the secretary, Margaret M. Heckler, also told a meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors here Tuesday that fear that the disease was spreading among the general population was unsubstantiated.

"For the overwhelming majority of Americans, there appears to be little or no risk of falling victim to this disease, in particular, through normal, daily social contacts," Mrs. Heckler said.

The conference of mayors is expected to pass a resolution Wednesday comparing it to a "medieval plague" and asking for more U.S. funds to fight it and care for victims.

In direct contrast to what Mrs. Heckler said, the resolution warns that the syndrome "now increasingly afflicts the general population."

But later, in response to questions, Mrs. Heckler said the disease was a plague only for those already "at high risk."

"It is not a plague that will threaten the lives of all Americans," she said. "The panic that has developed in the American public is totally unwarranted."

More than 1,550 victims, many of them homosexuals in the nation's largest cities, have acquired the disease, Mrs. Heckler said that four or five new cases were reported each day and that the number might double every six months.

The disease, which kills 80 percent of its victims within two years of diagnosis, has so far been blamed for 595 deaths.

It destroys the body's immune system, leaving the victim vulnerable to a multitude of diseases, including a rare malignancy known as Kaposi's Sarcoma and pneumocystis, an infectious form of pneumonia.

Mrs. Heckler said the Department of Health and Human Services would spend \$26.5 million on research this year. That includes \$14.5 million already budgeted, plus a transfer of \$12 million from other areas. In addition, she said, the National Institutes of Health would spend \$10 million for direct research on the disease.

In her talk, Mrs. Heckler emphasized that of the more than 1,500 cases reported so far in 35 states and the District of Columbia, 94 percent involved members of what she called high-risk groups.

These include homosexual or bisexual males with multiple sex partners, intravenous drug abusers, recent entrants to this country from Haiti and people with hemophilia.

She said research indicated that AIDS was spread only through sexual contact, the sharing of needles by drug abusers or contaminated blood products.

She said it was not spread, like influenza, through casual contacts. Indeed, Mrs. Heckler said, no health personnel who have had dealing with the disease have contracted it.

To help improve public understanding of the disease, Mrs. Heckler said she had ordered establishment of an AIDS Information Hotline. The toll-free number will be in operation July 1.

House Democrats Press Leaders To Oppose MX on Financing Vote

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than 30 House Democrats have begun pressing their leadership to join in opposing the MX missile as debate opened on a \$188-billion military procurement bill for fiscal 1984.

They addressed a Democratic Party caucus Tuesday morning to express what one freshman representative called frustration and disappointment that most House Democratic leaders supported the Reagan administration in a crucial MX vote last month. A majority of House Democrats voted against the president.

Also on Tuesday, several hundred people on the Capitol steps heard three presidential candidates and assorted other Democratic politicians attack the MX during a noon rally.

House leaders agreed to postpone until after the July 4 recess a vote on authorizing funds for the first of 100 MX missiles that President Ronald Reagan wants to build.

Opponents of the MX, who have launched campaigns in the districts of several congressmen who supported the nuclear freeze and then voted for the MX, said the delay could give them time to seek the change of about 27 votes needed to block the missile.

"I think we've got a shot at it," said Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, after

addressing the rally. "I didn't think we did before, but I think the atmosphere now is tightening."

The administration, in the meantime Tuesday, was victorious in turning back three attempts to cut or amend its record weapons procurement request on the House floor.

■ **The House defeated, 243-177, an effort to slow the development of a satellite-killing weapon, which is scheduled to be tested for the first time this summer. Opponents said, once it was tested, an arms control agreement to keep weapons out of space would be almost impossible, but 'Defeat' Secretary Casper W. Weinberger pushed for the program.**

■ **While we sympathize with those persons wishing to see space as a medium free of weapons, the reality of the situation is that we cannot allow ourselves to ignore Soviet space systems which can put our forces at an intolerable disadvantage," Mr. Weinberger wrote.**

■ **The House endorsed, 252-171, the administration's request to enter into a multiyear contract to buy 100 B-1 bombers at more than \$200 million each. Opponents argued that it would lock Congress into the full purchase even if budget problems force scaling back of other weapons systems.**

■ **The House defeated, 283-124, an amendment by Representative Mel Levine, Democrat of California, to reduce purchases of the Bradley armored troop carrier,**

which critics contend would be vulnerable to anti-tank missiles. The most serious challenge to the administration's program, an amendment to delete funds for production of chemical weapons, was expected to be considered Wednesday.

■ **Ninety-one Democrats, including the majority leader, James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, and the whip, Thomas S. Foley of Washington state, voted for continued development of the MX last month.**

While conceding doubts about the military value of the \$16-billion program, many said support for the president's position would convince Mr. Reagan to try harder at arms control talks.

■ **"A given weapon system, never to my knowledge has been a matter of party position or partisan conviction," Mr. Wright said after Tuesday's caucus.**

■ **Senators Alan Cranston of California, Gary Hart of Colorado and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, all Democratic candidates for the presidential nomination, joined Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and several congressmen in addressing the anti-MX rally on the Capitol steps.**

■ **"The missile makes no sense in terms of arms control or diplomacy," Mr. Hart said. "It is not a bargaining chip. And for those Democrats who voted for it as a bargaining chip, shame on them."**

Pasta Producers Confront Reagan With a Sticky Issue Over Imports

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The latest international trade war is presenting the Reagan administration more than a little food for thought.

About 60 million pounds (27 million kilograms) of spaghetti, macaroni and other pasta products are at stake in a battle that has pitted domestic pasta producers against their Italian counterparts. The outcome is expected to have a major impact on international trade agreements for other agricultural products.

U.S. pasta manufacturers contend that the Italians have exported increasingly more pasta products to the United States using unfair subsidies from the European Community that have undercut U.S. product prices by as much as 12 cents a pound. They have asked President Ronald Reagan to take action under the 1974 Trade Act to impose duties or other import restrictions on the Italian exports.

The battle stems from an international agreement under which the EC annually spends \$6 billion to subsidize various agricultural products. Pasta products are classified as durum wheat, a primary rather than processed agricultural product.

Subsidies for processed goods are prohibited by international law, and in April a panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade decided that the pasta subsidies violated the GATT subsidies code. The full GATT subsidies committee will make the final ruling.

UN Talks on Palestinians Set for Geneva in August

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Ignoring objections from Switzerland, organizers of a United Nations conference on Palestinian rights have agreed to meet in Geneva this August.

Francesca Pometta, Switzerland's permanent observer here, told delegates from the 23 nations sponsoring the conference that the Swiss could not guarantee the safety of the 1,000 delegates expected to attend. But, according to participants, Mrs. Pometta also said that Switzerland would respect its agreement with the United Nations and hold the conference if the sponsors insisted.

The committee, with the urging of Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Palestine Liberation Organization observer at the United Nations, insisted on the Geneva gathering Aug. 16-27.

The conference, under a General Assembly resolution, was originally scheduled to be held in Paris. But the French external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, said he feared it might touch off anti-Semitic incidents and attract terrorists from the Middle East.

After prolonged negotiations with the PLO, the French gave a conditional pledge to attend if the meeting was moved from Paris.

The conference is expected to produce speeches and resolutions condemning Israeli actions in territory occupied since the 1967 Middle East war and insisting on a Palestinian state. The meeting's principal goal, delegates said, will be to arouse Western public opinion to support the Palestinian cause.

The 23 nations sponsoring the conference are all Third World and Soviet-bloc states.



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A CITY WITHIN THE CITY

Salvador Opens New Effort Against San Vicente Rebels

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

SAN VICENTE, El Salvador — The Salvadoran military has launched its most ambitious operation in an effort to drive leftist guerrillas from this devastated province and protect a long-term reconstruction program.

The effort, code named Operation Well-Being, includes what U.S. officials acknowledge is the closest American involvement so far in a Salvadoran action, with several U.S. advisers posted in San Vicente to directly supervise what goes on and another dozen rotating in and out for intensified training of Salvadoran units.

The operation, which began Friday, is regarded as a crucial test of the Salvadoran military's ability to break a pattern of large sweeps followed by withdrawals that allow

guerrilla forces to recover their strongholds.

As such, it also constitutes a first test for the leadership of General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, who became defense minister seven weeks ago after his predecessor was criticized for sticking with the "sweep-and-run" tactics.

The idea of a plan combining military and pacification objectives has been urged on the Salvadorans for more than a year, U.S. officials said.

"The troops I have, they are not going to pull them out of here for any other operation in the rest of the country," said the operation commander, Colonel Rinaldo Golcher. "They will be here as long as is necessary."

His troops, numbering more than 5,000, include U.S.-trained units. In the last four days, they have advanced smoothly behind ar-

tillery barrages and bombing runs up the slopes of the Chichontepet volcano.

Although the volcano has been a guerrilla redoubt for three years, the government forces have encountered only token resistance. It is thought that most of the guerrillas have fled in advance of the publicized sweep, following long-established tactics of avoiding direct confrontations with the Salvadoran military and its U.S.-supplied air power.

This time the Salvadoran Army has resolved to keep enough troops on hand long enough to prevent a return of the guerrillas, providing security for a wide-ranging civilian program.

To underscore government assurances of this point, General Vides Casanova and several ministers visited San Vicente and provided Tuesday over a meeting of officials assigned to restore the province's roads, schools, water works, telephones and local administration.

Colonel Golcher was brought in from the command of the Salvadoran Armed Forces Studies Center in San Salvador, 35 miles (58 kilometers) to the west.

With a U.S. adviser in green fatigues looking on, Colonel Golcher said the first civilian operations were expected to begin later this week. Behind a military shield, a civilian infrastructure is supposed to resume operations across the area, ending their virtual collapse during the guerrilla presence.



A group of U.S. advisers, in the background, listened with Salvadoran troops to General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova in San Vicente at the opening of Operation Well-Being.

which turned this farming province from one of El Salvador's most prosperous into one of its most stagnant.

This phase of the operation is expected to be the most difficult.

With his thousands of troops, new U.S. trucks and weapons, and helicopters sweeping the mountainsides, Colonel Golcher has had lit-

tle difficulty restoring swift army control over the province.

To retain it, however, his men will have to stay in the area and mount the aggressive, repeated patrols that U.S. advisers have been urging without success for months.

The guerrillas may stage attacks elsewhere in El Salvador in attempt to divert troops from San Vicente.

The pacification plan eventually will include reserve military units or home guards, to provide security in villages, and, it is hoped, gradually obviate the need for an extensive army presence to protect civilian reconstruction.

Such local forces in the past have been linked to abuses that have eroded popular support for the government.

Thatcher's Landslide Bringing New Leaders To the Political Fore

By Peter Osnes
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The landslide victory of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is forcing a major reshuffling of leadership in British politics, bringing a new generation forward to the fore in all political parties.

Policy-making and political strategy will be influenced more than ever by people who were still children at the end of World War II and who have not been primarily responsible, as one analyst said this week, for "the ordinary mismanagement of Britain's decline."

While by no means newcomers to prominence, their perspectives on Britain and the international scene have been shaped by a lifetime that began long after that of their predecessors, sometimes decades later. They are the first British leaders to mature since the empire was lost. That should give them an edge in defining Britain's role in today's world.

The resignations of Michael Foot as leader of the Labor Party and Roy Jenkins as leader of the Social Democratic Party remove two men who have been among the most important and active in British public life for 30 years. Mrs. Thatcher's dismissal of Francis Pym as foreign secretary consigns to the political wilderness the person who was regarded only a year or so ago as her main challenger for the leadership of the Conservative Party.

And her promotion to the House of Lords of William Whitelaw, the former home affairs secretary, ends his long career in the rough and tumble of the House of Commons.

In their places at the front ranks of the parties are coming such names as Neil Kinnock of Labor, David Owen of the Social Democrats and Leon Brittan, the new home secretary. All are under 45, or almost 25 years younger than Mr. Foot, 20 years younger than Mr. Whitelaw and more than 15 years younger than either Mr. Jenkins or Mr. Pym.

Already in place is David Steel, 45, who has led the Liberal Party since 1976. Mr. Steel added to the atmosphere of political volatility by suggesting in a radio interview Tuesday that he might step aside before the next general election.

Such a move — and the immediate reaction from his supporters that he was probably weary from the campaign — would be a serious blow to the Liberals. The party's success in gaining a substantial popular vote was attributed to his comparatively vigorous and youthful image in contrast to those of Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Foot.

The issue was not chiefly their chronological age, but what seemed in both cases to be an outdated manner and political style. The significance of this inevitable passing of the torch goes well beyond Britain. Throughout Europe what political scientists call "the successor generation" is gradually coming to power. These are men and women who have no firsthand memories of the 1930s economic depression, the wartime collaboration with the United States and the dangers posed by Stalinism in the early postwar years.

They are, as a group, the first generation for whom television is a completely familiar instrument (as

computers will be for those who follow them in 15 or 20 years). One of the features common to Mr. Owen and Mr. Kinnock, whose political beliefs differ widely, is the skill with which they use a televised platform. Mr. Foot and Mr. Jenkins could never master the medium, and it was consistently held against them.

The meaning of this transition in terms of Britain's future is hard to

NEWS ANALYSIS

judge. But there is little doubt that the atmosphere of politics and policy will be altered in time, as it was in the United States 25 years ago when John F. Kennedy, at 43, became the first president to have been born in the 20th century.

Mrs. Thatcher, at 57, does not come from that younger pool. In her revamped cabinet, many of the top jobs belong to her contemporaries or to men in their early fifties. In making those post-election choices, however, she alone among British party leaders was acting from strength, as Peter Jenkins, political editor of The Guardian, observed.

The Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party, the two parties that were least successful in the campaign, moved swiftly to shed their most visible liabilities. Mr. Foot and Roy Jenkins. Mr. Kinnock is the undisputed front-runner for Mr. Foot's job, although he faces competition for the post from Roy Hattersley, 50.

Mr. Owen, who was chosen Wednesday to lead the Social Democrats, was Britain's youngest foreign secretary at 38, when he belonged to the Labor Party.

It is highly probable, therefore, that next fall, Mrs. Thatcher will face three opposition party leaders who are not, in the British phrase, "yesterday's men." At the least, this should provide the country's political climate with a healthy gust of fresh air.

Foot Says Polls Damaged Labor's Campaign Effort

LONDON — The Labor Party leader, Michael Foot, charged Wednesday that opinion polls had played a "damaging role" in the campaign that led to his party's severe defeat in the elections.

At a meeting in the House of Commons of the 209 Labor members of Parliament — down from 238 elected in 1979 — Mr. Foot also confirmed that he was resigning as Labor leader. He declined to express a preference as to his successor.

"We have suffered a very severe defeat at this election. No one can dispute that," said Mr. Foot, 69, a veteran peace campaigner and intellectual whose shuffling style was often ridiculed in the campaign. Of the polls, he said: "Pouring out day by day, almost drowning the real political arguments, they did exercise an influence which no democrat can dismiss as insignificant."

There were 60 opinion polls in the months leading to the election. All said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives had a wide lead.

Stone Backs Latin States' Peace Efforts

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to Central America ended a trip to the area with a strong statement of support for the four Latin nations attempting to negotiate solutions to regional problems.

The envoy, Richard B. Stone, said Tuesday, before leaving for Washington, that the United States had narrowed its differences with Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela — known collectively as the Contadora Group after the Panamanian island where they first met in January — over how the negotiations should proceed.

"We want to support their agenda rather than trying to impose our agenda," Mr. Stone said. "It is for

them to find the agenda, the style and the procedures that they believe can most effectively get us to a peaceful and justifiable solution."

The United States, while saying earlier that it backed the efforts of the Contadora Group, has had serious differences of opinion in the past over methods of negotiation, according to diplomats in Central America.

The members of the Contadora Group, which assembled again Tuesday in Panama at the under-secretary level, have sought to deal with one issue at a time in the region, beginning with the Honduran-Nicaraguan border issue. To do this, the group has attempted to bring together Honduras and Nicaragua for talks.

The United States has called for

comprehensive solutions. Washington has repeatedly said it wants an end to insurgencies, a ban on outside arms and the withdrawal of foreign military advisers.

In addition, the administration continues to qualify its support for the Contadora process by linking it to another Central American initiative, the Forum for Peace and Democracy. That group was convened by Thomas O. Enders, then assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, in October in San José, Costa Rica.

On Tuesday, Mr. Stone did refer to peace "initiatives" in the plural. He also reiterated the U.S. position that the question of arms supplies and military advisers had to be dealt with regionally.

The Mexican government, which had been counting on Prime Minis-

ter Felipe González of Spain to press the White House next week for its support for the Contadora process, seemed pleased with Mr. Stone's visit.

Mr. Stone had a long meeting and lunch Monday with Mexico's foreign minister, Bernardo Sepúlveda Ames, a former ambassador to Washington. On Monday evening he met with President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado.

After the meetings, the Mexican Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying Mr. Stone had agreed that the Contadora process was "the only way to find a peaceful solution in the Central American region." U.S. Embassy officials explained that what the ambassador meant was that he supported it as the only process around at this time.

Thorn Warns EC of 'Grave Crisis' on Budget

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, warned Wednesday that if the EC summit to be held this weekend in Stuttgart did not resolve crucial budgetary issues, "a grave crisis" would result.

The meeting, scheduled for Friday, Saturday and Sunday, "is crucial for the future of the community," Mr. Thorn said at a news conference in Brussels. "The difficulties are enormous."

Mr. Thorn's remarks came amid signs that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain is determined to cause a political storm at the summit unless Britain receives a rebate on its net contribution to the 1983 EC budget. Mrs. Thatcher is seeking about 1.3 billion European Currency Units by July 21.

A senior EC official said "the

British threat" was real, adding, "The summit outlook right now is confused, tense and basically grim."

Mr. Thorn said he planned to consult Thursday in Bonn with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to attempt to work out guidelines and a timetable for reducing the EC's soaring term spending and for generating revenues by increasing value-added taxes.

"Stuttgart cannot make miracles," Mr. Thorn said. The latest financial estimates, he said, show that farm spending will prevent the EC from financing expenditures for the current year, as well as those for 1984, which are to be decided July 21 by EC budget ministers.

"We have our back to the wall," Mr. Thorn added, "and if we want to avoid political and financial bankruptcy of the Community, Stuttgart must turn the corner and open the perspective of a dynamic and rejuvenated Europe."

In London, Mrs. Thatcher predicted "a tremendous fight" over the budget. In an interview Wednesday in the Daily Express, she said, "There is quite a number of countries who receive enormous benefits from the EC budget."

"And the two of us who do the financing, Germany and ourselves, think it's grossly unfair."

Mrs. Thatcher did not say specifically that she would make the re-

bate an issue, but senior British officials have warned that she will insist on a specific amount to be refunded. If no agreement is reached, the officials say, Britain might withhold monthly budget payments.

"We are very determined," Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said Monday in Luxembourg.

Responding to questions Wednesday, Mr. Thorn termed threats of British budgetary retaliation "an extreme version" of the Thatcher government's strategy.

"It is a question of courage or squabbling," he said.

Britain's net contribution to the EC budget in 1983 has been estimated at more than 2 billion ECUs, representing about 19 percent of the total EC budget. Britain is seeking a two-thirds reduction, or 1.3 billion ECUs, possibly less, according to officials. Last year, Britain received a refund of 1.1 billion ECUs, and roughly equal amounts were refunded in 1980 and 1981.

In recent years, Britain and Germany have been the EC's only net contributors. Both governments have urged repeatedly that substantial cuts be made in farm spending. Farm expenditures account for about 61 percent of the 1983 budget.

Mrs. Thatcher said she was not hopeful that EC leaders would agree on a permanent solution to Britain's budgetary contribution.

"We shouldn't get the long-term agreement at Stuttgart this time," she said.

"I don't think we can go on producing surprises to the extent we are," she said, "and have them financed in the way that they're financed at the moment."

West Germany's Indecision

West Germany will insist on a comprehensive reform package as a condition for financial rescue of the European Community at the summit, government officials said Wednesday.

But a West German spokesman, Peter Bommert, strongly indicated that failure to reach agreement would not mean an imminent collapse of the community. Reuters reported from Bonn, Mr. Bommert said a special session might be necessary after the summit, but he said he expected major issues to be resolved by December.

U.S. Jet Hijacked to Cuba

MIAMI — An Eastern Airlines jet carrying 84 passengers and a crew of 11 was hijacked late Tuesday to Cuba, the fourth U.S. air piracy in two months, officials said. The plane, which had been on a Miami-New York flight, returned from Havana to Miami early Wednesday. The hijacker, a Cuban, was arrested in Havana.

C. Holzmeister, Architect, Is Dead

Salzburg, Austria — Clemens Holzmeister, 97, the Austrian architect who designed the parliament building in Ankara and the festival playhouse in Salzburg, died Sunday night, hospital officials announced here.

Mr. Holzmeister, a designer for many Salzburg festival productions, was the architect for the old

festival playhouse built between 1926 and 1937 and the new building that was put up between 1956 and 1960. The Turkish parliament building went up between 1938 and 1940.

Other deaths: Charles A. Doyle, 78, a Scottish-born labor leader in the United States and Britain and a founding member of the Congress of Indus-

trial Organizations, Friday in London. Mr. Doyle emigrated to the United States when he was 18 and joined the Communist Party there six years later. He was arrested several times and finally deported to Britain in 1953.

Yamandé Trinité, 58, an army general and the interior minister of Uruguay since March 1981, Monday of cancer.

Nosrat Begum Amin, 97, the only Moslem woman in the world to reach the level of Jñān, India's highest degree of learning, Sunday in Iran.

Andrei Popov, 66, a star of the Soviet cinema and the Moscow Art Theater, Tass reported, Mr. Popov made his name playing in late 19th-century and early 20th-century works, notably the title role in Gogol's "The Inspector-General."

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SCIENCE

Lightning Rods: Franklin Had It Wrong

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ben Franklin and King George III rarely saw eye to eye on anything, including lightning rods. Franklin believed lightning rods should have sharp tips, the upper the better. George, who often felt like King Ben to go fly a kite, disagreed and had his palace equipped with blunt rods. And so the Americans and British went their separate ways — only politically but on the relative merits of lightning rod configuration.

It thus comes as something of a bolt out of the blue to learn that American scientists are conceding that Franklin, the authority on electricity and inventor of the lightning rod, was wrong while George, the monarch with an interest in technology but no particular expertise, was right. Experiments in recent years show that blunt-tipped rods, suitably grounded, are as effective than sharply pointed ones in using lightning harmlessly to earth.

Dr. Charles B. Moore, a physicist in New Mexico, reported in a recent issue of The Journal of the Franklin Institute that the electric fields above blunter rods were as much as two times stronger over greater distances than those above sharp rods. This, he said, "can be significant in the possible interception of an approaching lightning streamer."

Moreover, Dr. Moore said, sharp rods create around their tips a dense sheath of electrified, ionized, particles, which reduce the probability of lightning's striking the rod. In so protecting itself from lightning, instead of drawing it, the rod is not as likely to fulfill its intended notion of diverting lightning from other exposed objects in the vicinity.

Consequently, with the season of severe summer thunderstorms at hand, lightning experts are recommending the use of rods with blunt or, at the very least, knob-shaped tips. Though a rod of any shape is better than none, Dr. Bernard Vonnegut, an atmospheric scientist at the State University of New York in Albany, praised Dr. Moore's research and said he would definitely use a blunt-tipped lightning rod.

Dr. Moore, a professor of physics at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology in Socorro, based his conclusions on two decades of experiments with balloon flights into storms, with small rockets that trigger lightning and with arrays of rods both sharp and blunt. By its very geometry, he found, a blunt conductor is more likely to draw lightning.

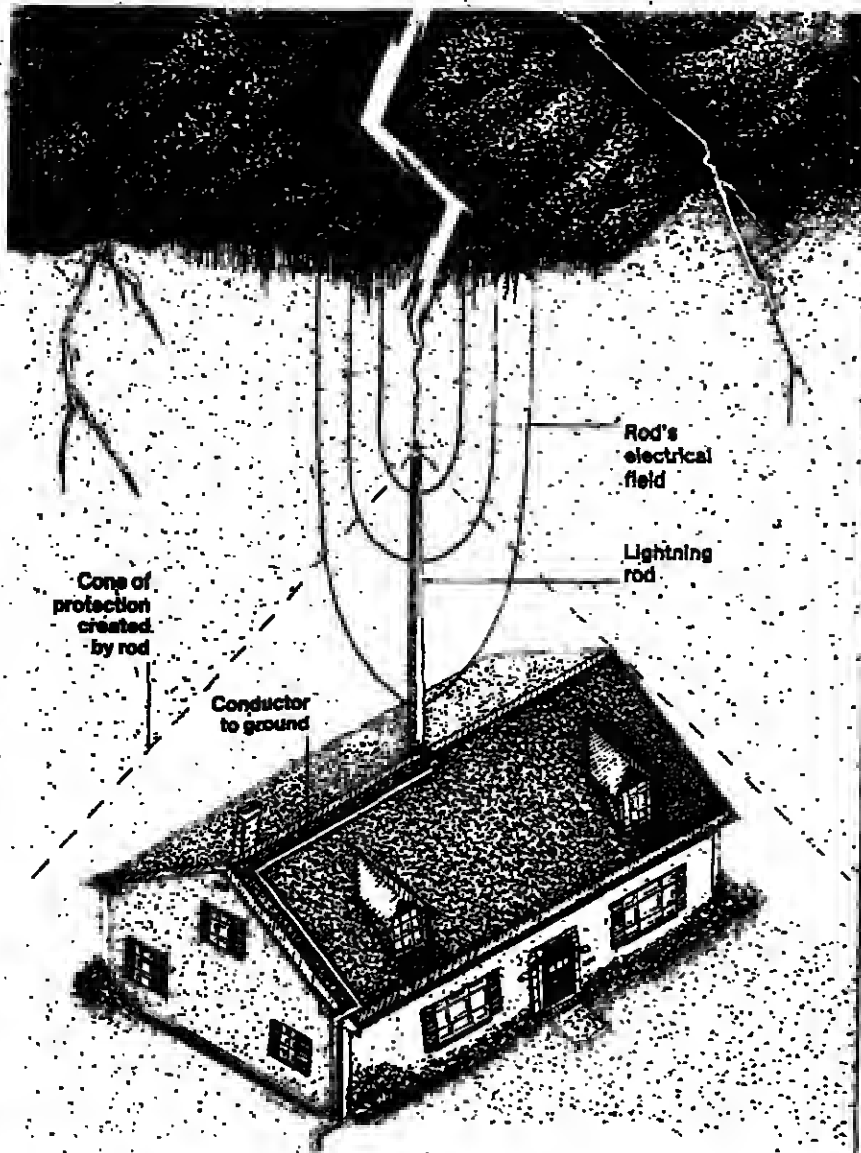
Describing his work in a telephone interview, Dr. Moore said, "It turns out George III was right — but not for the right reason."

But, then, Franklin was also initially mistaken about the value of a lightning rod. In 1750, he discovered that static electricity could be conducted away from a charged metal sphere by a nearby iron needle. He suggested that thunderstorms might be discharged in the same manner with elevated, pointed iron rods connected to the earth by a wire. Franklin thus invented lightning rods with the hope that they would dissipate thunderstorm electricity and so prevent lightning from striking.

"Franklin was really quite an electrician," Dr. Moore noted. "He may have been a bit off, but he's the person who named the difference between positive and negative electricity, and with his famous kite flight he established that lightning is electricity."

Later, Franklin realized that the rods might intercept a lightning stroke and conduct it to the ground, thereby shielding nearby structures or people. Though Franklin was wrong about preventing lightning, with this suggestion he hit on the actual function of a lightning rod.

Discharges of electricity from thunderclouds,



caused by moist air rising to mix with colder air and generate an excessive electric charge, flow toward the ground in rapid steps known as leaders. A change of electricity propagated by the rod connects with the downward current to establish a circuit. With the circuit completed, a tremendous surge of electricity leaping upward along the circuit produces the flash of crackling light that, in a dramatic trick on the senses, appears to be heading downward. No damage is done, though, because the rod dissipates the electricity by grounding it. If the downward currents had not connected with upward currents from the lightning rod, they might have linked up indiscriminately and disastrously with discharges from the electric fields of other objects such as buildings, chimneys, tall trees or golfers.

To be effective, a lightning rod must be the highest object near the structure it protects. While Franklin remained enamored of the idea that pointed rods could prevent lightning, scientists in England (with the same mistaken object in mind) decided the risks were too great. On their recommendation, George III endorsed blunt rods on the assumption that "sharpened rods might attract lightning and thus promote the mischief that it was hoped to prevent."

Over the next two centuries, the British tended to favor blunt rods or grounded copper wire running along rooftops. In 1876, James Clerk Maxwell, the Scottish physicist who discovered the principles of electromagnetism, found no significant virtue in pointed lightning rods.

To this day, however, the Franklin legacy being so strong, U.S. standards specify pointed and vertical lightning rods. Dr. Moore said the electric field at the tip of a sharp rod is much stronger than that over a blunt one, which would seem to support Franklin's idea. But at heights greater than two inches above the tip, the fields are as much as one and a half to two times stronger for the blunt rod, and they extend farther. This suggests, Dr. Moore reported, that "the blunt conductor may often win the competition to provide the first successful, upward-going streamer that connects with the down-coming leader to earth."

His other observation — that sharp rods actually protect themselves from lightning strokes — followed experiments in the mountains near

Socorro. In 16 years, Dr. Moore said, sharp-pointed rods there were never struck by lightning, although other objects in the vicinity were struck repeatedly, and the objects were presumably in the "cone of protection" of the rods.

"These and other reports lead us to conclude that conventional, sharply pointed lightning rods fail to protect structures beneath them from lightning, and that they often do not provide the preferential path to ground for lightning currents in the vicinity," he reported.

Such discoveries are reminders that science still has much to learn about the nature of lightning and thunderstorms. About 2,000 thunderstorms are in progress in the world at any one time. The Empire State Building is struck by lightning an average of 23 times a year, disproving the notion that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. Lightning killed 77 persons and hurt 174 in the United States last year.

To learn more about lightning, French scientists, working with Dr. Moore, are firing small rockets with trailing wires over the New Mexico mountains. The results have included revealing photographs and measurements of current flows in lightning. Temperatures inside a lightning bolt can reach 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit, five times that of the surface of the sun.

Dr. Vonnegut of the State University of New York is analyzing photographs of lightning taken by astronauts on three space shuttle flights. In widely separate storms over the Amazon, he said, lightning discharges appear to occur in a sequential pattern, as if "they were talking to each other."

Dr. Vonnegut is trying to develop automatic satellite-borne instruments for forecasting the development of severe thunderstorms. Another atmospheric scientist at the State University of New York in Albany, Dr. Richard Orville, has established a lightning-locating network of instruments stretching from upstate New York to Virginia. He hopes to correlate his data with images from meteorological satellites to determine when and where lightning is most likely to strike.

His research is of particular interest to the power utilities. Lightning striking an electrical transmission tower in Westchester County set in motion the failures that caused the New York blackout of July 1977.

Policing Scientists: The Darsee Case

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A young researcher fakes the bulk of his 100 publications, gets caught red-handed, and publicly apologizes after federal and university investigators expose the extent of his deception. The case would appear to be closed. Yet the celebrated fakery of Dr. John Darsee, performed over 14 years, raises fundamental questions about the allegedly self-policing nature of science. How could he get away with so much for so long?

Robert H. Ebert, former dean of the Harvard Medical School, asserts that such cases reveal that fakery "can occur in a system which all too often is claimed to be immune to such deceptions."

In 1981, Dr. Darsee was caught faking data on experimental dogs in a heart study at the Harvard Medical School. The discovery eventually resulted in his dismissal from Harvard and the harshest possible federal punishment: a cutoff from research funds for 10 years. Investigations also revealed a string of earlier falsifications, including some in his work at Emory University in Atlanta.

In last week's New England Journal of Medicine, Dr. Darsee apologized for slipping two fraudulent papers into the journal. "I am deeply sorry for allowing these inaccuracies and falsehoods to be published in the Journal and apologize to the editorial board and readers of the New England Journal," he wrote.

The faked reports, and 50 other papers and abstracts, were retracted at the urging of medical detectives from Emory, where Dr. Darsee worked before taking his cardiology fellowship at Harvard at age 31. There, too, he faked it. After the results of a federal investigation were announced in February, Harvard retracted 9 of Dr. Darsee's papers. Unlike Emory, Harvard did not bother to retract abstracts based on bogus work.

According to his former superior at Harvard, Dr. Eugene Braunwald, Dr. Darsee "cheated for over 14 years at two distinguished universities without detection."

By publishing fake work so extensively, Dr. Darsee, it seems, managed to topple one of the fundamental assumptions concerning the public nature of science. The conventional wisdom says that scientific claims are rigorously checked by peer scrutiny and the replication of experiments; from this self-verifying system, error of all sorts is speedily and memorably thrown out.

Yet Dr. Darsee managed to slip quite easily through the triple safety net that guards against fraud.

The first net is peer review, in which experts advise the government about what scientific work should be funded. The second is the referee system, in which scientific journals send a manuscript out for review to judge whether it merits publication. The final defense is replication, in which scientists in distant labs repeat the work and confirm or refute it.

That Dr. Darsee managed to slip through this network undetected for 14 years reveals, Dr. Braunwald said, "the extraordinary difficulty of detecting fabrication by a clever individual," rather than a faulty system.

Yet what is especially remarkable about Dr. Darsee's string of

fabrications is that they went undetected even after extraordinary measures — far beyond the protections of the triple safety net — were brought into play.

According to the report of the Emory committee, one researcher there in 1978 had an impression of "dishonesty" in Dr. Darsee's work after collaborating with him on a project, and brought the suspicions to higher authorities. But nothing happened.

In May 1981, after Dr. Darsee admitted having fudged the raw data for a single experiment at Harvard, Dr. Braunwald launched an investigation that found that "no misleading information" had been published. The all-clear signal

was repeated by a committee appointed by the dean of the Harvard Medical School, which concluded that Dr. Darsee's published work was accurate.

But the first impartial look at the problem — by federal investigators — found widespread problems at Harvard and touched off investigations at Emory.

Why did Dr. Darsee admit the single fraud in the first place? What worked where the self-policing system failed? As federal investigators reported, Dr. Darsee's peers at Harvard had plenty of suspicions but no proof. After faking some data, however, Dr. Darsee left evidence in a trash can and confessed when confronted with these scraps of paper.

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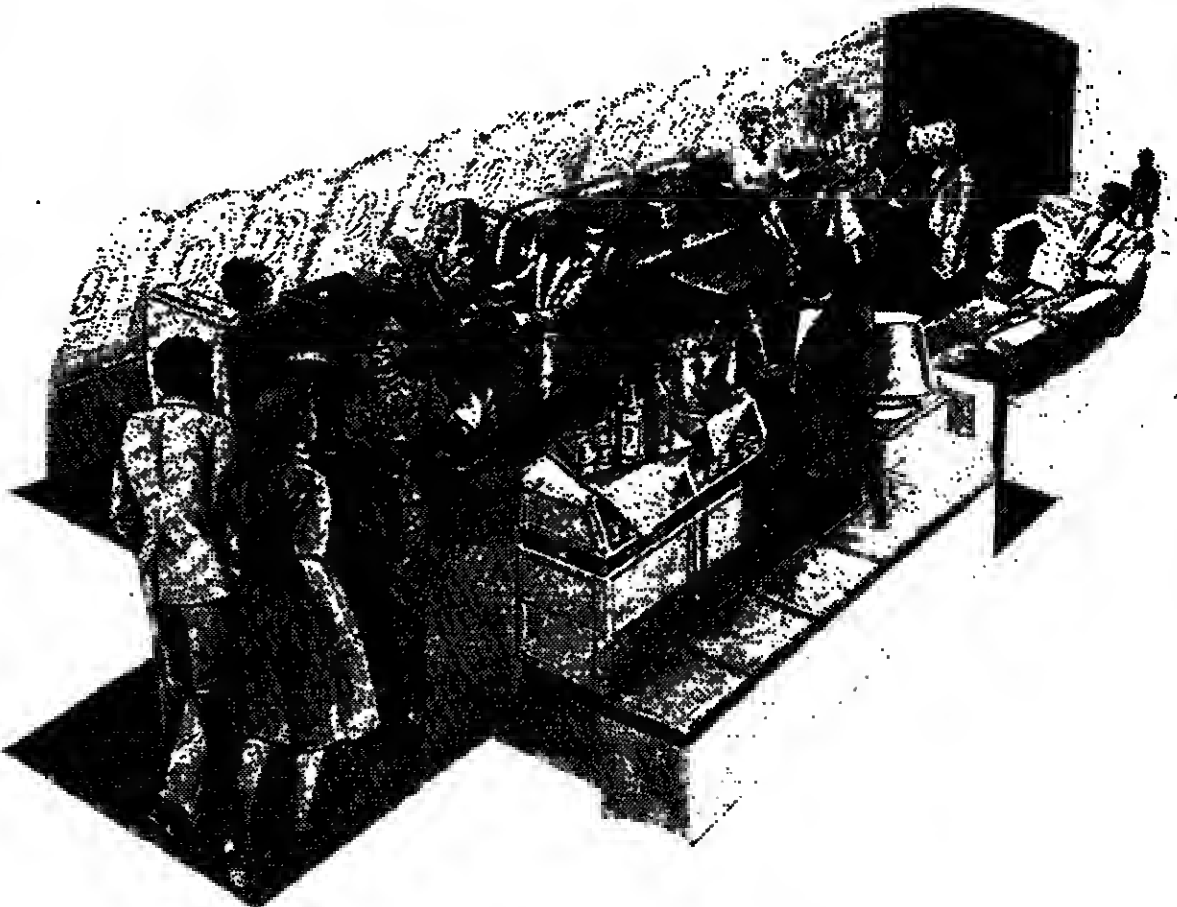
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Study Backs Meteor Idea Of '08 Blast

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Analysis of debris from Siberia and ice from the South Pole has strengthened the idea that the enormous blast that devastated tens of miles of Siberia in 1908 was an explosion of a meteor above the Earth's surface.

Dr. Ramachandran Ganapathy of the J.T. Baker Chemical Co. in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, said his analyses indicated that the meteor weighed more than 7 million tons and was at least 500 feet in diameter.

Dr. Ganapathy examined eight tiny spheres found at the site by Soviet scientists. He reported the detailed chemical findings in the June 10 issue of Science magazine. "These data establish that all eight spheres are extraterrestrial," he said.

The explosion in the Tunguska region of central Siberia on June 30, 1908, felled trees over an area of hundreds of square miles. Sunlight reflected from debris thrown into the atmosphere lit the night sky for several days over Europe and western Asia. No crater has been found in the area, ruling out a meteorite impact.

Dr. Ganapathy said all eight spheres were rich in iridium, which scientists consider a reliable indicator of extraterrestrial origin. The spheres also contained nickel and cobalt, elements that he said were always found with iridium in cosmic matter.

He said the discovery of unusually high amounts of iridium in ice dating from 1909 that was drilled from the South Pole supports the idea that the iridium came from the explosion; some of the debris apparently reached the stratosphere and was carried as far as the South Pole.

The high abundance of chromium in the spheres argues against an iron meteorite and indicates the object was stony, he said.

From Darwin to Wagga Wagga.



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John-Louis Hane

On the Streets of Paris, the Love Affair With Blue Jeans Goes On and On

By Barbara MacLaurin
International Herald Tribune

Many people are wearing jeans that one could easily think they were designed six months ago for this summer and over 100 years ago to be worn, now seems, forever.

No one bothers putting jeans on and out lists these days because they have transcended fad and even fashion. Jeans are more than they are loved.

Claude Montana (in the photo above), who designs beautiful, contemporary ready-to-wear, wears Levi's all the time. "They're the greatest invention of the 20th century," he said. Add a denim jacket and you have Montana's favorite outfit.

The 501-style buttoned Levi's are by far the most popular in Paris because they are the original style, but most people say they like to have four or five pairs at a time in different shapes from the short-

legged 1950s Capri cut to pleated denim trousers.

Kim d'Estainville, one of the most chic men in Paris and partner of the boutique Hemispheres, a favorite source of sportswear classics, said he buys the authentic "Made in U.S.A." Levi's and Lee jeans the way an antique dealer collects the best of an epoch. "Everyone is interested in how well clothes are made. Jeans were created as something strictly utilitarian, and they are. They are easy to wash and the more they're

worn, the better they look. They are indispensable.

"Do you know anyone who doesn't have a pair?" d'Estainville asked. "Yves Saint Laurent has always been fascinated by the jeans phenomenon, the fact that the jeans each of us wear look completely different from all the rest. They take your shape and become unique, that's why we can see so many jeans and not tire of them."

A pair of pants like the ones Levi Strauss, a Bavarian immigrant

living in San Francisco, first cut out of tough tent material in 1873 for gold prospectors, is safely tucked away in Paris's Musée des Arts Décoratifs.

The museum wanted to keep the real ones — not French jeans for French figures or designer jeans, not baggy, skinny, embroidered, unisex or jeans jeans — and in the original color, that deep blue denim that has been dipped into an indigo dye 14 times — not the faded, stone-washed, orange, green or yellow tinted ones, nor the new gray

denim now in the trendy boutiques.

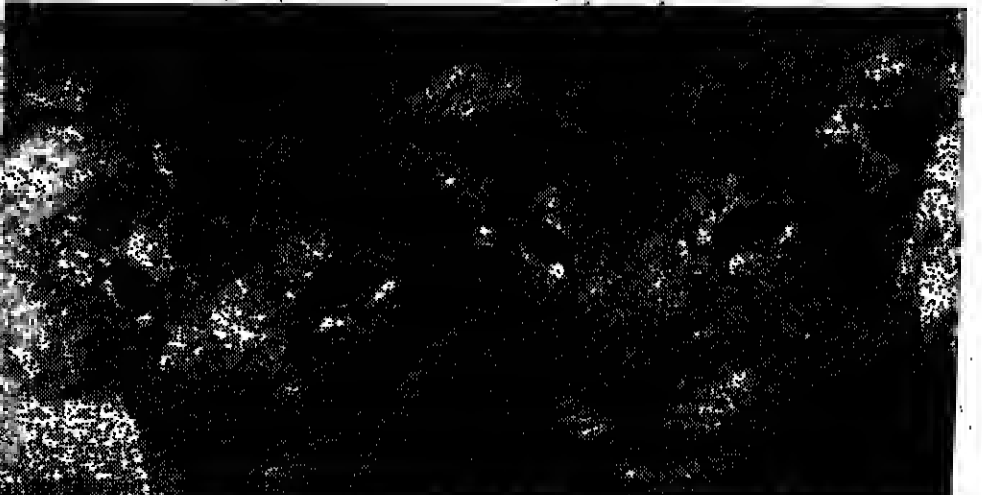
The word denim is a deformation of *serge de Nîmes*, a sturdy cotton fabric produced in Provence during the last century. It was used by the sailors in Genoa, which is called *Genes* by the French and was eventually pronounced "jeans" in America. Its virtues have become part of American frontier folklore. As legend has it, a pair of worn, knotted jeans replaced a broken coupling-chain and pulled six train cars up a long slope.

Hubert de Givenchy allows that "there are a lot of possibilities with jeans."

In 1971 the Levi Strauss company won the Coty fashion award in New York, and in 1975, the French weekly magazine *Paris Match* proclaimed: "The era of jeans is just beginning." Today, Guy Azoulay, the director of Chevignon, the boutique where everyone goes to see what will happen next in fashion, believes jeans have finally reached their zenith.

Levi Strauss in France is already

preparing to keep up with anticipated changes in fashion. Two months ago the company presented a new collection called Studio, which included linen blouses and black denim culottes. But still the company increases its jeans production every year. Claude Montana, who feels people want to dress up more, created a luxurious denim look with a silk and linen blend fabric resembling stone-washed, faded denim, as part of his Complice collection selling at Biba in Paris and VIP in Saint-Tropez.



When Selecting a Hostess Gift One Must Avoid Large Carnivores

By Jean Rafferty
International Herald Tribune

One of the particular pleasures of summer is that seductive invitation to "come and stay." But whether it's for a weekend in deep Dorset, 10 days in darkest (tan) Saint-Tropez, or even an unbridled, unbridled drift through the Greek islands, one must face up to the inevitable prickly problem: what to bring the hostess.

Gift-giving is undoubtedly an art, and seemingly few possess the artist's touch, so if you hope to provoke a reaction of delight as you hand over your offering, concentrate on the time-proven classic winners.

From home-baked cookies — a favorite of American lawyer's wife Judy Ravillings, who entertains most weekends at her Normandy house, to the whole smoked salmon and Stilton from Fortnum and Mason that pleased Robina Debarge's mother, the late Lady Rotherwick, when she gave large house parties in Scotland — food is the all-time winner.

Expensive treats like a tin of caviar or smoked salmon, or just a terra-cotta pot of olives or selection of unusual French mustards is what electronic company chairman's wife Eva Schuster likes to get at her English country cottage in Hampshire. It follows the general plan that the food should be top-quality and come from abroad, though it takes a certain amount of courage to follow the example of a French banker's wife, Marie-Charles Hepp, and bring five Camemberts from Paris to a friend in Kent in southern England. "It only works if it's absolutely your first stop," she warned.

"If in doubt about your hostess's cuisine, you always have the hope you will be offered some of your own smoked salmon," said English decorator Nina Campbell. "So I take that instead of a pot of foie gras or caviar that can be stashed away."

In England the housewife is a fairly recent invention. "Ten to 15 years ago an English hostess would have been horrified to receive a present," Campbell said. "One was just expected to tip the servants. Now there are so few servants left, the hostess gift has filled the gap."

A sure thing: English and American books for literate proprietors, art and decoration books and magazine subscriptions.

For the French, who pride themselves on being literary, especially in the summer (what other country made a television superstar out of a book reviewer?), Louis Hissette, connoisseur of the latest prize-winning French novels.

The child guest must also be pro-

vided with a suitable staying present. Many mothers gift the child, host if it's just for the weekend, the mother for a longer stay. The French, an essentially practical people, have got it down to a science. By the side of the pool at the Polo Club in Paris, one mother listed her son's projected summer sojourns through the daunting three-month school holidays. "Two weeks in the south of France," she murmured, "that's worth an Hermes scarf; a weekend in the country" — bonbons "from home."

The silk scarf is international gift currency and easy to pack. When Robina Debarge traveled around the United States before her marriage she said her mother gave her "packets of our vague cousin Sir Francis Chichester's around-the-world yachtsman commemorative silk scarves to give to all our distant cousins in the States. They loved them."

Top of the lower list in the gift stakes comes perfume your hostess doesn't use and doesn't like, cloying bath oil, coasters, marzipan, presents from abroad with customs duty due and obscure knickknacks that don't match the decor, especially vases. American-born Comtesse Miranda de Tordone-Lauro still smiles at the thought of one amusing example with movable metal petals and adjustable stem that grew or shrank with the size of the bouquet. "One sometimes feels they are presents the donor has been given and didn't like," she said.

Desirable objects usually reflect the hostess's personal passion or hobby. American racehorse owner Tootie Wetherill, who entertains often both in France and at her farm outside Philadelphia, adores a pen holder decorated with a horse's head. Another prized possession is a silver box engraved with a picture of her house.

"The clever hostess," maintains Julia Hunt, "names her house after a favored collectible — like the Hibouville (Owlery) or Grenouillière (Froggery). You cannot walk into any gift shop without falling all over owls and frogs." Unfortunately, she wasn't concentrating when she named her Swiss chalet. "I called it Chalet Mafiana — that seems to be when the presents come — tomorrow."

Some guests obviously feel their presence is enough of a present for their fortunate hosts. Roberta Steward-Sandeman, who has a fluent flow of well-known and well-liked guests through her homes in London, Gstaad and Saint-Moritz, said that what amazes her is that "often the richer they are the more miserly they are. The Anglo-

Saxons are the worst offenders. These people give nothing, not to me, which doesn't matter, but not to a cent to the help who has looked after them."

There's no doubt that a "living" gift won't quickly fade from your hostess's memory. The Comtesse Alain du Lant has only to look out the window of her swans gliding gracefully along the moat — a reminder of an especially stylish thank-you.

The English establishment dress designer Belinda Bellville, whose international clientele includes the Princess of Wales, said she would like "a flamingo to match my favorite cashmere sweater, or white doves to loose in the garden."

But Vicomtesse Amabelle de la Panouse, whose husband Paul runs France's first wild animal park at their 400-year-old Château de Thoiry just outside Paris, is never tempted to give friends exotic creatures from their reserve. "A cuddly lion cub soon grows combersome," she explained.

A plant may be a less controversial choice. Whether cottage chateau or stately home, the country-house set all love something for the garden. Amabelle de la Panouse, who is redesigning the chateau's public and private gardens, treasures a gift Japanese cherry tree and some old roses called "Great Madeline's Blush."

When it comes to imaginative gifts — often the least expensive and most appreciated — artistic guests have an unfair advantage. The Paris-based American film art director Hilton McConnico ("Diva") designed a unique orange sweater for the collection of the French actress Valerie Kint, a personalized movie poster for film director Philippe de Broca. He transforms the mundane into the magical, using six colors of tissue paper or stringing myriads of tiny presents into a necklace tied with a giant bow. "The wrapping is as important as what's inside," he said.

Pride of place in the La Panouse library goes to a clever collage of family photos and favorite garden vistas amusingly designed (by Vicomte Paul's head peep from the suit of 17th-century armor) by their great friend Princess Marion d'Orléans.



Noble treats for the pantry, each with the royal seal of approval.

Shop for the Royal Label

By Noelle Walsh
International Herald Tribune

In these days of telephoto lenses and talkative servants, the British royal family cherishes its privacy more than ever. And no one guards this more zealously than the royal warrant holders, who, by virtue of their unique positions as suppliers of goods or services to the royal households, are privy to all kinds of secrets.

That the Queen eats Kellogg's breakfast cereals, uses Floris soap and has her hair done by Charles Martin of Neville Daniel on Sloane Street, can all be deduced from the insignia of the royal coat of arms, beneath which is written: "By Appointment to Her Majesty The Queen," that each prominently displays. But whether Her Majesty prefers Comfakes to Weetabix, Lity of the Valley to Jasmine, or setting gel to hairspray are secrets the warrant holders are not prepared to divulge.

No matter, the official assurance that some member of the royal family is a loyal consumer of a particular product or service has its own cachet and makes such royally accepted items especially appealing gifts or mementos of a summer vacation abroad.

Royal warrant holders can be

found in places as far apart as London and Aberdeen, France and Australia. Such well-established names as Harrods, Cadbury, Schweppes, Twining's, Tansley, Pringle, Hawes and Curtis (which, as a subsidiary of Turnbull and Asser, makes Prince Philip's suits) and Wall's display the warrant. This royal seal of approval can appear — in a discreet manner — outside its premises, on its stationary and advertising and on its commercial vehicles. If, like Floris, the warrant holder is both manufacturer and supplier, the emblem may also appear on labels and packaging.

The Queen is not the only member of the royal family empowered to give royal warrants. The Queen Mother, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales are also able to show their preferences, and have granted 220, 50 and 40 royal warrants respectively. Harrods, and the bookshop, Hatchards, have the distinction of holding all four royal warrants.

Though it might seem royal war-

rants are bestowed solely on purveyors of luxury goods, that is not the case. The royal emblem also appears on products as mundane as disinfectants, toilet bowl cleaners and paper plates — not the choicest of gifts perhaps — but the more glamorous items like cashmere sweaters, mohair scarves, after shave lotions and the like are actually moderately priced luxuries.

The Princess of Wales being such a keen fashion shopper, no doubt we can expect her influence on her husband to push his figure well beyond 40. However, even she is powerless for the next year or so. To be eligible for a royal warrant, a firm must have supplied a royal household for a minimum of three years, and the Prince and Princess have only been married two years. No doubt when the next Royal Household Trademark Warrants Committee sits in December, 1984, a few of the princess's favorite shops will be among the one or two dozen new applications under consideration.

Irises Are in Bloom Until the End of June

By Mavis Guinard
International Herald Tribune

Flowers link the old continent to the new. Pilgrim wives packed away seeds and bulbs for America's first gardens. Each spring, a dogwood, brought from Virginia, flowers over the grave of Pocahontas in an English churchyard. Since World War I, the poppies that grow in France's fields are a haunting reminder of young lives lost in Flanders.

In the little Swiss village of Villiers, a half hour from Lausanne, the largest iris garden in Europe was created by a group-thumbed American, Dorcen Bovey. The first 12 bulbs she planted there in 1951 came from Oregon, as do the hundreds of varieties that now bloom every June in a rainbow of color.

In the background is the home of her husband's family for centuries, the Château de Villiers. Intended for gracious 18th-century country living, it was rebuilt by an architect who followed the rules of symmetry set by Mansard. The shiny copper trim and new tiles on the roofs owe much to the brick trade in iris bulbs from orders taken while the gardens are opened to the public. The modest entrance fee paid by the 30,000 visitors who come this month is earmarked for a children's charity.

The irises, which Dr. Bernard Bovey and his American wife planted as a pastime 30 years ago, have wandered beyond the formal gardens to invade a whole hectare once meant for wheat crops.

Right now, about 400,000 are in display.

Whether just looking or seriously planning a border, the visitor to Villiers can comparison shop among 340 varieties. Many were unknown in Europe: the bulbs came originally from "Schreiner's Gardens" in Oregon and have adjusted here to the erratic climate. About 10 varieties have been developed on the property (the brilliant

yellow Miss Linda and the rust-colored Flame of Villiers, for instance).

The iris likes a soil that is neither too acid nor too damp; "Never use a fertilizer that is high in nitrogen," Gaby Martignier, caretaker of the gardens, said. The upper part of the rhizome should show when it is planted. Irises are hardy, and only need to be watered during the first weeks when they need a little water after a long dry spell.

The discarded, peed root is used in perfume, medicine and, long ago, in witchcraft. A perfumer said that the scent extracted from the iris root is far more costly than roses or jasmine and is used only in combination with other essences. The scent is termed warm, lingering and seductive.

Château de Villiers' gardens are open to the public in June during the iris season. The castle may not be visited. No cut flowers are sold but selected bulbs can be ordered for delivery in fall. Prices range from 5 to 20 Swiss francs (about \$2 to \$10). From the Geneva-Lausanne autoroute exit at Morges or Crissier, in direction of Cossigny. Turn into side road to Villiers after Aclens; tel: (021) 87.91.44 or 87.92.40.

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fifth redemption due July 12, 1983 of U.S. \$2,500,000.—

Public notice is hereby given that PRIVREDNA BANKA ZAGREB intends to and will redeem for mandatory redemption purposes on July 12, 1983 pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the notes, the following notes of the above mentioned issue, at 100 per cent of principal amount plus accrued interest to redemption date, namely July 12, 1983.

The notes specified above are to be redeemed by mandatory redemption at the office of Bank of America International S.A., Luxembourg, Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L., Beirut, Swiss Bank Corporation, Basle, On/ or after July 12, 1983 interest on said notes will cease to accrue. The said notes should be presented and surrendered at the offices set forth in the preceding paragraph with coupon due January 12, 1984 and subsequent attached.

Note number 1001 drawn for the fourth redemption January 12, 1983 has not yet been presented at the above specified offices.

**For PRIVREDNA BANKA ZAGREB
By BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL
Société Anonyme
Luxembourg
(Fiscal Agent and Principal Paying Agent)**

Market Summary, June 15

Open High Low Close					Market Diaries					AMEX Stock Index					NYSE Index				
30 Ind	1226.46	1240.18	1237.68	1237.28	+18.20	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Chge	YTD	High	Low	Close	Chge	YTD
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15 Ind	1226.46	1240.18	1237.68	1237.28	+18.20	AMEX		AMEX		High	Low	Close	Chge	YTD	High	Low	Close	Chge	YTD
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						NYSE		NYSE		High	Low	Close	Chge	YTD	High	Low	Close	Chge	YTD
						AMEX		AMEX		High	Low	Close	Chge	YTD	High	Low</			

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1983

Statistics Index

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

E.F. Hutton Official Says Traders Have Switched to Being Investors

"Too scared to sell" — E.F. Hutton's director of research, Thomas B. Siles II, offers that explanation for the stock market's continued buoyancy. He contrasts it with a "too scared to buy" outlook towards Wall Street that had prevailed from 1974 until stocks exploded on the upside 10 months ago.

"Equity-market participants had developed a highly rational, trading-oriented mentality, and stocks were purchased with a clear aim towards sale," he said. "In our view, August 1982 represented the shattering of this investment philosophy and its replacement with one that saw equities as being dramatically undervalued."

Traders became investors, he observed, when they suddenly perceived late last summer that inflation was coming down and interest rates were falling, providing the "foundation for a sustainable period of moderate economic growth."

Mr. Siles maintains that this "too scared to sell" mentality has accounted for the absence so far of any classic correction or pullback, in which a substantial part of the bull market's rise is retraced. Instead, "corrections" — he counts four — have been "broad, sideways movements accompanied by distinct changes in leadership, as groups briefly faltered and were replaced by others that had lagged."

Therefore, he said, the appropriate stance for investors, "scared to reduce their equity exposure" for fear of being left behind in new surges of the market, has been to keep core holdings in major-capitalization stocks while staying flexible to quickly shift emphasis among sectors.

However, Mr. Siles sees these "Big Cap" issues that have been a "proxy for the bull market" suddenly becoming "fragmented" in recent trading sessions. "While IBM has been setting new highs this week, Digital Equipment has been going the other way, even faster. I won't even mention Texas Instruments' direction."

What it means for investors, he said, is that extra care now must be taken in "sorting out the winners from the losers."

Some Guideposts

Guideposts that he suggests in stock selection are "consistency and predictability of earnings, such as characterizes the consumer nondurables and health-care sectors, and high visibility of earnings momentum, as characterizes the consumer cyclicals, including the autos and related [fields], retailing, airlines, and consumer durables."

Current top recommendations of Hutton are Quaker Oats, Campbell Soup, Dart Kraft, General Mills, Schering-Plough, SmithKline Beckman, Pfizer, AB Frits, General Motors, Woodward, J.C. Penney, Wal-Mart, AMR, Trans World Corp., Prime Motor Inns and Sensoromatic Electronics.

Technology, Hutton likes IBM, Hewlett-Packard, NCR and Gould. For investors too scared to double in the new-issue market or "adolescent companies," SCI Systems, Analogic, Whitehall, Cals, Watkins-Johnson, Bolt Berneck & Newman and B&G.

Underlying Trend Has Changed

The Bank Credit Analyst, published in Montreal by J. Anthony Boeckh, makes this observation about long-term Wall Street trends: "Because of the volatile stock market performance of the last 15 years, with very little in the way of an upward trend in the major averages, investor psychology has been dominated by premature anticipation of a major correction."

"This approach, by effectively assuming cyclicalism around a relatively flat trend, is seriously flawed because the underlying trend has changed. This means that the long-term upward trend in the stock market is not only intact but also has become more pronounced."

"As the learning process of this changed stock market environment spreads, the stage will be set for a much more substantial intermediate correction. The premise to this will be increasingly marked by a return to the 'buy and hold' philosophy of the 1960s and early 1970s. The transition to this philosophy could well create explosively overbought situations as price/earnings ratios get marked up further on the back of powerfully rising profits which we are expecting."

Trucking stocks, in high gear ever since investors saw the economy turning around, still have a long way to go if the recovery is sustained, according to James Voytko, transportation analyst at Paine Webber.

His favorite in the group is Overight Transportation. Profits jumped 186 percent in the first quarter, and he noted, "All its assets are exposed to the economy."

Ryder Systems, a company that he noted was nearly bankrupt 10 years ago, is top pick in the truck-leasing business. FEH Group, which manages auto and airplane fleets for companies, is another recommendation. Railroads have yet to gain speed with the economy, but Mr. Voytko says Union Pacific has a head of steam built up by "doing the right things" during the recession. He describes Norfolk & Southern as a good "down and out" recovery play.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 15, excluding bank service charges.									
	U.S.	£	DM	FF	Y	₹	S	₪	₦
Amsterdam	2.3655	1.3644	1.2121	2.2255	1.1895	—	5.414	12.478	21.23
Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Aires	11.2125	7.7775	19.935	—	3.2765	17.814	—	—	—
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	1.5242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	1.5242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	1.5242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1.0000	0.6936	0.4835	0.1936	0.0048	0.025	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Paris	2.2485	1.1726	0.9362	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seoul	2.2485	1.1726	0.9362	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	2.2485	1.1726	0.9362	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	2.2485	1.1726	0.9362	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yen	1.5242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yen	1.5242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yen	1.5242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INTEREST RATES

Markets Closed

Markets and financial markets were closed Wednesday in Hong Kong and Taiwan for holidays.

Key Money Rates

Country	Rate	Country	Rate
United States	—	United States	—
Discount Rate	5 1/8%	Bank Rate	10 1/8%
Federal Funds	9 1/8%	Call Money	10 1/8%
Prime Rate	10 1/8%	31-day Treasury Bill	9 1/8%
Overnight Rate	9 1/8%	9-month Treasury	9 1/8%
3-month Treasury	9 1/8%	12-month Treasury	9 1/8%
6-month Treasury	9 1/8%	15-month Treasury	9 1/8%
9-month Treasury	9 1/8%	18-month Treasury	9 1/8%
12-month Treasury	9 1/8%	21-month Treasury	9 1/8%
15-month Treasury	9 1/8%	24-month Treasury	9 1/8%
18-month Treasury	9 1/8%	27-month Treasury	9 1/8%
21-month Treasury	9 1/8%	30-month Treasury	9 1/8%
24-month Treasury	9 1/8%	33-month Treasury	9 1/8%
27-month Treasury	9 1/8%	36-month Treasury	9 1/8%
30-month Treasury	9 1/8%	39-month Treasury	9 1/8%
33-month Treasury	9 1/8%	42-month Treasury	9 1/8%
36-month Treasury	9 1/8%	45-month Treasury	9 1/8%
39-month Treasury	9 1/8%	48-month Treasury	9 1/8%
42-month Treasury	9 1/8%	51-month Treasury	9 1/8%
45-month Treasury	9 1/8%	54-month Treasury	9 1/8%
48-month Treasury	9 1/8%	57-month Treasury	9 1/8%
51-month Treasury	9 1/8%	60-month Treasury	9 1/8%
54-month Treasury	9 1/8%	63-month Treasury	9 1/8%
57-month Treasury	9 1/8%	66-month Treasury	9 1/8%
60-month Treasury	9 1/8%	69-month Treasury	9 1/8%
63-month Treasury	9 1/8%	72-month Treasury	9 1/8%
66-month Treasury	9 1/8%	75-month Treasury	9 1/8%
69-month Treasury	9 1/8%	78-month Treasury	9 1/8%
72-month Treasury	9 1/8%	81-month Treasury	9 1/8%
75-month Treasury	9 1/8%	84-month Treasury	9 1/8%
78-month Treasury	9 1/8%	87-month Treasury	9 1/8%
81-month Treasury	9 1/8%	90-month Treasury	9 1/8%
84-month Treasury	9 1/8%	93-month Treasury	9 1/8%
87-month Treasury	9 1/8%	96-month Treasury	9 1/8%
90-month Treasury	9 1/8%	99-month Treasury	9 1/8%
93-month Treasury	9 1/8%	102-month Treasury	9 1/8%
96-month Treasury	9 1/8%	105-month Treasury	9 1/8%
99-month Treasury	9 1/8%	108-month Treasury	9 1/8%
102-month Treasury	9 1/8%	111-month Treasury	9 1/8%
105-month Treasury	9 1/8%	114-month Treasury	9 1/8%
108-month Treasury	9 1/8%	117-month Treasury	9 1/8%
111-month Treasury	9 1/8%	120-month Treasury	9 1/8%
114-month Treasury	9 1/8%	123-month Treasury	9 1/8%
117-month Treasury	9 1/8%	126-month Treasury	9 1/8%
120-month Treasury	9 1/8%	129-month Treasury	9 1/8%
123-month Treasury	9 1/8%	132-month Treasury	9 1/8%
126-month Treasury	9 1/8%	135-month Treasury	9 1/8%
129-month Treasury	9 1/8%	138-month Treasury	9 1/8%
132-month Treasury	9 1/8%	141-month Treasury	9 1/8%
135-month Treasury	9 1/8%	144-month Treasury	9 1/8%
138-month Treasury	9 1/8%	147-month Treasury	9 1/8%
141-month Treasury	9 1/8%	150-month Treasury	9 1/8%
144-month Treasury	9 1/8%	153-month Treasury	9 1/8%
147-month Treasury	9 1/8%	156-month Treasury	9 1/8%
150-month Treasury	9 1/8%	159-month Treasury	9 1/8%
153-month Treasury	9 1/8%	162-month Treasury	9 1/8%
156-month Treasury	9 1/8%	165-month Treasury	9 1/8%
159-month Treasury	9 1/8%	168-month Treasury	9 1/8%
162-month Treasury	9 1/8%	171-month Treasury	9 1/8%
165-month Treasury	9 1/8%	174-month Treasury	9 1/8%
168-month Treasury	9 1/8%	177-month Treasury	9 1/8%
171-month Treasury	9 1/8%	180-month Treasury	9 1/8%
174-month Treasury	9 1/8%	183-month Treasury	9 1/8%
177-month Treasury	9 1/8%	186-month Treasury	9 1/8%
180-month Treasury	9 1/8%	189-month Treasury	9 1/8%
183-month Treasury	9 1/8%	192-month Treasury	9 1/8%
186-month Treasury	9 1/8%	195-month Treasury	9 1/8%
189-month Treasury	9 1/8%	198-month Treasury	9 1/8%
192-month Treasury	9 1/8%	201-month Treasury	9 1/8%
195-month Treasury	9 1/8%	204-month Treasury	9 1/8%
198-month Treasury	9 1/8%	207-month Treasury	9 1/8%
201-month Treasury	9 1/8%	210-month Treasury	9 1/8%
204-month Treasury	9 1/8%	213-month Treasury	9 1/8%
207-month Treasury	9 1/8%	216-month Treasury	9 1/8%
210-month Treasury	9 1/8%	219-month Treasury	9 1/8%
213-month Treasury	9 1/8%	222-month Treasury	9 1/8%
216-month Treasury	9 1/8%	225-month Treasury	9 1/8%
219-month Treasury	9 1/8%	228-month Treasury	9 1/8%
222-month Treasury	9 1/8%	231-month Treasury	9 1/8%
225-month Treasury	9 1/8%	234-month Treasury	9 1/8%
228-month Treasury	9 1/8%	237-month Treasury	9 1/8%
231-month Treasury	9 1/8%	240-month Treasury	9 1/8%
234-month Treasury	9 1/8%	243-month Treasury	9 1/8%
237-month Treasury	9 1/8%	246-month Treasury	9 1/8%
240-month Treasury	9 1/8%	249-month Treasury	9 1/8%
243-month Treasury	9 1/8%	252-month Treasury	9 1/8%
246-month Treasury	9 1/8%	255-month Treasury	9 1/8%
249-month Treasury	9 1/8%	258-month Treasury	9 1/8%
252-month Treasury	9 1/8%	261-month Treasury	9 1/8%
255-month Treasury	9 1/8%	264-month Treasury	9 1/8%
258-month Treasury	9 1/8%	267-month Treasury	9 1/8%
261-month Treasury	9 1/8%	270-month Treasury	9 1/8%
264-month Treasury	9 1/8%	273-month Treasury	9 1/8%
267-month Treasury	9 1/8%	276-month Treasury	9 1/8%
270-month Treasury	9 1/8%	279-month Treasury	9 1/8%
273-month Treasury	9 1/8%	282-month Treasury	9 1/8%
276-month Treasury	9 1/8%	285-month Treasury	9 1/8%
279-month Treasury	9 1/8%	288-month Treasury	9 1/8%
282-month Treasury	9 1/8%	291-month Treasury	9 1/8%
285-month Treasury	9 1/8%	294-month Treasury	9 1/8%
288-month Treasury	9 1/8%	297-month Treasury	9 1/8%
291-month Treasury	9 1/8%	300-month Treasury	9 1/8%
294-month Treasury	9 1/8%	303-month Treasury	9 1/8%
297-month Treasury	9 1/8%	306-month Treasury	9 1/8%
300-month Treasury	9 1/8%	309-month Treasury	9 1/8%
303-month Treasury	9 1/8%	312-month Treasury	9 1/8%
306-month Treasury	9 1/8%	315-month Treasury	9 1/8%
309-month Treasury	9 1/8%	318-month Treasury	9 1/8%
312-month Treasury	9 1/8%	321-month Treasury	9 1/8%
315-month Treasury	9 1/8%	324-month Treasury	9 1/8%
318-month Treasury	9 1/8%	327-month Treasury	9 1/8%
321-month Treasury	9 1/8%	330-month Treasury	9 1/8%
324-month Treasury	9 1/8%	333-month Treasury	9 1/8%
327-month Treasury	9 1/8%	336-month Treasury	9 1/8%
330-month Treasury	9 1/8%	339-month Treasury	9 1/8%
333-month Treasury	9 1/8%	342-month Treasury	9 1/8%
336-month Treasury	9 1/8%	345-month Treasury	9 1/8%
339-month Treasury	9 1/8%	348-month Treasury	9 1/8%
342-month Treasury	9 1/8%	351-month Treasury	9 1/8%
345-month Treasury	9 1/8%	354-month Treasury	9 1/8%
348-month Treasury	9 1/8%	357-month Treasury	9 1/8%
351-month Treasury	9 1/8%	360-month Treasury	9 1/8%
354-month Treasury	9 1/8%	363-month Treasury	9 1/8%
357-month Treasury	9 1/8%	366-month Treasury	9 1/8%
360-month Treasury	9 1/8%	369-month Treasury	9 1/8%
363-month Treasury	9 1/8%	372-month Treasury	9 1/8%
366-month Treasury	9 1/8%	375-month Treasury	9 1/8%
369-month Treasury	9 1/8%	378-month Treasury	9 1/8%
372-month Treasury	9 1/8%	381-month Treasury	9 1/8%
375-month Treasury	9 1/8%	384-month Treasury	9 1/8%
378-month Treasury	9 1/8%	387-month Treasury	9 1/8%
381-month Treasury	9 1/8%	390-month Treasury	9 1/8%
384-month Treasury	9 1/8%	393-month Treasury	9 1/8%
387-month Treasury	9 1/8%	396-month Treasury	9 1/8%
390-month Treasury	9 1/8%	399-month Treasury	9 1/8%
393-month Treasury	9 1/8%	402-month Treasury	9 1/8%
396-month Treasury	9 1/8%	405-month Treasury	9 1/8%
399-month Treasury	9 1/8%	408-month Treasury	9 1/8%
402-month Treasury	9 1/8%	411-month Treasury	9 1/8%
405-month Treasury	9 1/8%	414-month Treasury	9 1/8%
408-month Treasury	9 1/8%	417-month Treasury	9 1/8%
411-month Treasury	9 1/8%	420-month Treasury	9 1/8%
414-month Treasury	9 1/8%	423-month Treasury	9 1/8%
417-month Treasury	9 1/8%	426-month Treasury	9 1/8%
420-month Treasury	9 1/8%	429-month Treasury	9 1/8%
423-month Treasury	9 1/8%	432-month Treasury	9 1/8%
426-month Treasury	9 1/8%	435-month Treasury	9 1/8%
429-month Treasury	9 1/8%	438-month Treasury	9 1/8%
432-month Treasury	9 1/8%	441-month Treasury	9 1/8%
435-month Treasury	9 1/8%	444-month Treasury	9 1/8%
438-month Treasury	9 1/8%	447-month Treasury	9 1/8%
441-month Treasury	9 1/8%	450-month Treasury	9 1/8%
444-month Treasury	9 1/8%	453-month Treasury	9 1/8%
447-month Treasury	9 1/8%	456-month Treasury	9 1/8%
450-month Treasury	9 1/8%	459-month Treasury	9 1/8%
453-month Treasury	9 1/8%	462-month Treasury	9 1/8%
456-month Treasury	9 1/8%	465-month Treasury	9 1/8%
459-month Treasury	9 1/8%	468-month Treasury	9 1/8%
462-month Treasury	9 1/8%	471-month Treasury	9 1/8%
465-month Treasury	9 1/8%	474-month Treasury	9 1/8%
468-month Treasury	9 1/8%	477-month Treasury	9 1/8%
471-month Treasury	9 1/8%	480-month Treasury	9 1/8%
474-month Treasury	9 1/8%	483-month Treasury	9 1/8%
477-month Treasury	9 1/8%	486-month Treasury	9 1/8%
480-month Treasury	9 1/8%	489-month Treasury	9 1/8%
483-month Treasury	9 1/8%	492-month Treasury	9 1/8%
486-month Treasury	9 1/8%	495-month Treasury	9 1/8%
489-month Treasury	9 1/8%	498-month Treasury	9 1/8%
492-month Treasury	9 1/8%	501-month Treasury	9 1/8%
495-month Treasury	9 1/8%	504-month Treasury	9 1/8%
498-month Treasury	9 1/8%	507-month Treasury	9 1/8%
501-month Treasury	9 1/8%	510-month Treasury	9 1/8%
504-month Treasury	9 1/8%	513-month Treasury	9 1/8%
507-month Treasury	9 1/8%	516-month Treasury	9 1/8%
510-month Treasury	9 1/8%	519-month Treasury	9 1/8%
513-month Treasury	9 1/8%	522-month Treasury	9 1/8%
516-month Treasury	9 1/8%	525-month Treasury	9 1/8%
519-month Treasury	9 1/8%	528-month Treasury	9 1/8%
522-month Treasury	9 1/8%	531-month Treasury	9 1/8%
525-month Treasury	9 1/8%	534-month Treasury	9 1/8%
528-month Treasury	9 1/8%	537-month Treasury	9 1/8%
531-month Treasury	9 1/8%	540-month Treasury	9 1/8%
534-month Treasury	9 1/8%	543-month Treasury	9 1/8%
537-month Treasury	9 1/8%	546-month Treasury	9 1/8%
540-month Treasury	9 1/8%	549-month Treasury	9 1/8%
543-month Treasury	9 1/8%	552-month Treasury	9 1/8%
546-month Treasury	9 1/8%	555-month Treasury	9 1/8%
549-month Treasury	9 1/8%	558-month Treasury	9 1/8%
552-month Treasury	9 1/8%	561-month Treasury	9 1/8%
555-month Treasury	9 1/8%	564-month Treasury	9 1/8%
558-month Treasury	9 1/8%	567-month Treasury	9 1/8%
561-month Treasury	9 1/8%	570-month Treasury	9 1/8%
564-month Treasury	9 1/8%	573-month Treasury	9 1/8%
567-month Treasury	9 1/8%	576-month Treasury	9 1/8%
570-month Treasury	9 1/8%	579-month Treasury	9 1/8%
573-month Treasury	9 1/8%	582-month Treasury	9 1/8%
576-month Treasury	9 1/8%	585-month Treasury	9 1/8%
579-month Treasury	9 1/8%	588-month Treasury	9 1/8%
582-month Treasury	9 1/8%	591-month Treasury	9 1/8%
585-month Treasury	9 1/8%	594-month Treasury	9

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Senate Approves Cable TV Bill
Setting Up Regulatory Structure

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. Senate has approved on an 87-9 vote a bill that would create a uniform nationwide regulatory structure for the fast-growing cable television industry and limit the power of local governments to regulate cable operators.

The deregulation bill, approved by the Senate Tuesday, would limit the fees that cable companies could be required to pay to a franchising authority to 5 percent of annual revenue, would require local authorities to renew cable franchises except under special circumstances and would restrict annual fee increases charged to subscribers to an amount equal to inflation.

Sponsors of the bill said it represents a compromise between the cable industry, which has been contending that it is hampered by proliferating and sometimes conflicting local regulations, and the city governments, which have wanted to control operations and increase their revenue from cable companies.

The measure now goes to the House.

Lenox Spurns Brown-Forman

LAWRENCEVILLE, New Jersey (UPI) — Lenox Inc., the china and silverware producer, said Wednesday its directors have rejected the \$43.50-a-share offer for the company from Brown-Forman Distillers Corp. as inadequate.

At the same time, the directors said they intend to issue a new series of convertible preferred stock with a \$24 annual dividend on a basis of one share of the convertible preferred for 40 shares of Lenox common.

Chairman John S. Chamberlain said the preferred stock issue is intended to give Lenox shareholders a right to voting participation in Lenox's future in the event of a merger. "In addition," he said, "since it may have an effect on the Brown family's voting control of Brown-Forman in the event Brown-Forman were to acquire Lenox, the preferred stock is intended to cause Brown-Forman to rethink its ill-advised attempt to acquire Lenox."

Chrysler Repays Third of Loan

DETROIT (AP) — The resurgent Chrysler Corp. paid off on Wednesday one-third of the \$1.2 billion in federally guaranteed loans that helped keep it from bankruptcy in 1980 and 1981.

The payment to the U.S. Trust Co. was made seven years before the money was due. It was the first day, under federal law, that the company could make such a payment. Company officials said they hope to repay all the loans by 1985.

U.S. Trust will distribute the payment, which was made in the form of a check for \$409.9 million — accounting for the \$400 million principle plus interest — to private lenders, mostly financial institutions, that put up the money.

P&O Raises Book Value of Assets

LONDON (IHT) — Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation, fighting a \$300-million (\$460-million) takeover bid from Trafalgar House, announced Wednesday that it is raising the book value of its assets.

The new figure, which P&O said is based on a valuation by independent experts, is 381 pence a share, up from 325 pence as of last Dec. 31. Trafalgar's share-swap offer values P&O shares at about 210 pence each.

P&O declined to make a profit forecast. The company's finance director, Oliver Brooks, said it would resort to that defensive move only "if the bid were to be revised to what we would consider a serious starting point."

Utilities Get Bond Debt Reprieve

OLYMPIA, Washington (AP) — The Washington Supreme Court today freed Washington utilities from their obligation to help pay off a \$225 billion bond on two terminated nuclear power plants they sponsored. The decision increases the chances that the plants' builder, the Washington Public Power Supply System, may default on the bond debt.

The court held that public utility districts and municipal utilities in Washington state had neither the express nor implied legal authority to enter into agreements to pay for the plants being built by WPPSS.

The Washington public utilities, which were among 89 Northwest public utilities which sponsored the two plants, together are responsible for more than two-thirds of the bond debt. The \$225 billion payment had been brought by Chemical Bank of New York on behalf of the holders of WPPSS bonds.

Banks Stop Loans
To Ailing Seafirst

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — All but five of the 14 leading banks that agreed last January to participate in a \$1.5-billion safety net for the Seattle-First National Bank have dropped out of the agreement, banking sources in California say.

Citibank was the first to stop lending last week, when the Seattle bank refused to pay a higher interest rate. Citibank contended that a higher rate was appropriate because of the risks involved.

Other banks quickly followed Citibank's lead, the sources said Tuesday. They included Chase Manhattan Bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co., Crocker National Bank, First National Bank of Boston, First National Bank of Chicago, Security Pacific National Bank and Wells Fargo Bank.

As a result, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco had to step in as a lender of last resort to support Seattle-First, the largest bank in the Northwest.

Bank of America, Bankers Trust Co., Chemical Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. and Mellon National Bank are continuing to lend to Seattle-First.

The \$1.5 billion in credit lines were arranged last January following the disclosure that the bank and its parent holding company — the Seafirst Corp. — had experienced a \$90.2-million loss in 1982, mostly through bad loans to the energy industry. Seafirst's problems were compounded in April when it announced that it had lost another \$133 million in the first quarter of this year.

Desperate for additional capital, Seafirst put itself up for sale and BankAmerica Corp. agreed to buy it and to inject \$250 million of capital into Seafirst.

The acquisition must still be approved by the Federal Reserve Board and by Seafirst's stockholders. Approval by the Fed is considered to be certain. And, despite opposition from some shareholders, it is also expected that stockholders will approve the acquisition at the end of this month.

Following the agreement with BankAmerica, Citibank asked for a higher interest rate on its portion of the safety-net credits. Like the other banks, Citibank had been lending to Seafirst at the federal funds rate, the interest rate paid by top-quality banks on overnight money from other banks.

According to some sources, for about three weeks Seafirst was willing to pay the higher rate.

French Government Is Replacing Elf Chairman

The Associated Press
PARIS — The French government has decided not to renew the contract of Alain Chalon, chairman of the state-controlled oil company Elf Aquitaine, Mr. Chalon said Wednesday.

Mr. Chalon, an outspoken critic of state intervention in industry, is expected to be replaced by Michel Pequegnat, who currently heads the French Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Chalon is a former industry minister, under President Georges Pompidou, and was previously a Gaullist deputy in the National Assembly, a banker and a business executive. He was named chairman of Elf in 1977.

The decision took industry observers by surprise. They said it was directly linked to Mr. Chalon's refusal to accept certain terms of a government-inspired agreement under which Elf would take control

Eagle Computer
Resumes Offer

The Associated Press
LOS GATOS, California —

Five days after canceling \$37 million in stock orders because of the death of its president, Eagle Computer announced Wednesday that it was again publicly offering 2.75 million shares.

The stock orders were nullified a day after the small computer company had gone public last Thursday. On that day, Dennis Barnhart, president, 40, would have made more than \$9 million from the sale of stock had he not died in a car crash.

Eagle spokeswoman Layna Fischer said the company was able to resume the offering so soon because an investigation by the new management showed that "everything was totally satisfactory."

The stock was offered at \$12 a share, \$1 less than it was offered last week.

Citibank had contended that the higher rate was justified because of the higher risk involved and because federal funds are meant to be for very short periods, usually overnight. Because Seattle-First was constantly renewing the loans, Citibank argued, they were actually longer-term credits.

Nakasone Issues Call for Drive
To Increase Imports by Japanese

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday that he would make every effort to reduce Japan's trade surplus and called for "new ideas" to increase imports to Japan, the prime minister's office said.

Mr. Nakasone said import laws should be reviewed and the Japan External Trade Organization should concentrate more on imports, according to an official in his office.

"I would like to increase imports through new ideas. JET-RO should become an organization dealing with imports," Mr. Nakasone told reporters in Totsuki Prefecture (state) in western Japan, where he was campaigning for fellow members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party who face re-election June 26.

The trade organization, a semi-official trade-promotion group established in 1958, has been primarily concerned with exports, though in recent years it has put more emphasis on promoting imports.

Mr. Nakasone's comments followed a call Tuesday by economic ministers and leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party for efforts to boost domestic demand to avoid trade friction.

The Japanese premier said he would like to send a delegation

overseas to encourage shipments to Japan. He also called for moves to overcome burgeoning surpluses in current accounts.

In a separate announcement, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, Japan's government-owned telecommunications monopoly, said Wednesday it would send a mission to the United States shortly to study purchase of more communication equipment there.

The decision followed a promise by Hisashi Shinto, NTT president, to Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige of the United States last month that NTT would look for more equipment from the United States as a means of correcting the trade imbalance.

Japan's current-account surplus stood at \$9.2 billion in fiscal year 1982. Last week, Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Masokawa told a symposium that he believed that Japan's current-account surplus in fiscal 1983 would double, largely due to lower oil-import costs.

Current-account statistics mea-

sure trade in goods as well as in services and financial transactions.

Japan's overall trade surplus in fiscal 1982 stood at \$9.3 billion, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. U.S. Commerce Department customs-valuation figures show that Japan's bilateral trade surplus with the United States stood at \$16.8 billion in 1982.

NTT said it bought about \$38 million worth of communication equipment from the United States in 1982, accounting for 1.5 percent of its total purchases during the fiscal year.

The company declined to disclose how much equipment it planned to buy from the United States in fiscal 1983, which ends Sept. 30, but Japan's Kyodo News Service estimated the purchases to be valued at more than \$132 million.

The mission, led by Naomasa Iwasa, deputy director of NTT's service administration bureau, was to leave for New York Saturday for a two-week visit.

Taiwan Power Company

(Incorporated with limited liability in Taiwan, Republic of China)

US\$100,000,000

Floating Rate Notes Due 1992

Holders of Floating Rate Notes of the above issue are hereby notified that for the next interest period from June 16, 1983 to December 16, 1983 the following information is relevant:

1. Applicable Interest rate: 10% p.a. per annum
2. Interest Payable on next interest Payment Date: US\$517.86 per US\$10,000.00 nominal or US\$12,946.61 per US\$250,000.00 nominal
3. Next Interest Payment Date: December 16, 1983

June 14, 1983 BA Asia Limited Reference Agent

SEC Says 2 Merrill Lynch Officials
Artificially Inflated Stock Prices

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has charged two former managers of the arbitrage department at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. with artificially inflating the prices of stocks and options in the brokerage firm's portfolio to get higher year-end bonuses.

Warren M. Chost and J. Boris Lepley Jr., without admitting or denying the charges, formally filed Tuesday, have offered to settle the matter and have consented to a in-

junction preventing them from further violations of federal securities laws.

The two men purportedly flooded several exchanges with buy orders during the final minutes of trading on Dec. 24, 1981, the last day of Merrill Lynch's fiscal year. The commission said the orders artificially inflated by more than \$2 million the prices of various stock and option positions held by Merrill Lynch's arbitrage department, and thus, the apparent profits of those positions.

New Issue
June 16, 1983

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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New Issue

16th May, 1983



U.S.\$59,360,000

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(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)

28,000 5% Guaranteed Convertible Debentures due 1995 of U.S.\$2,120 principal amount each

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* New B747 service begins in July.



Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

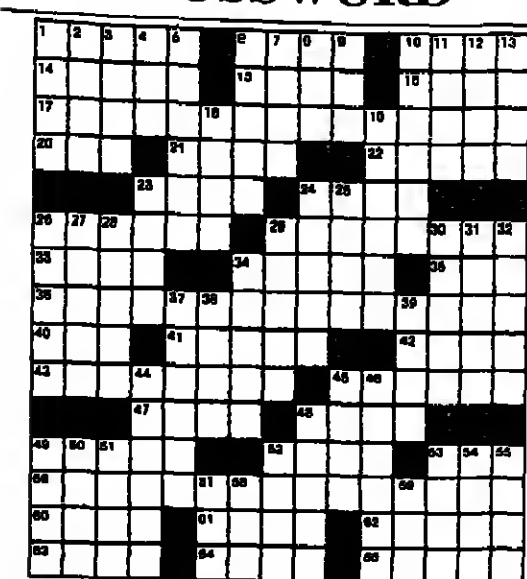
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(Continued From Page 15)

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ACROSS

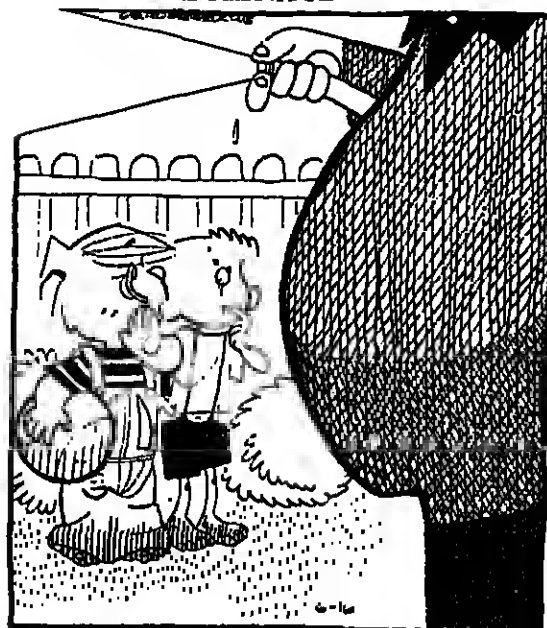
1 Casper's wife in comic
10 Proper
14 Victorious
18 Exile
19 Songstress
21 Nobility
22 Explorer
23 Zilch
24 HOMES, e.g.
25 Pointed arch
26 Shank
28 Black suit
29 Joan Collins, for one
30 Scherazade offering
34 Famed illustrator
35 Predecessors of 32 Down
36 Einstein's touch at golf?
40 Follow-up: Suffix
41 Do a knee jerk
42 Opening bid
43 Koestler's "at Noon"
45 Year units
47 Engrossed
48 Thede in theater
49 October alternative
52 Something in the air

DOWN

1 Axis figure
2 Bunker
3 -vez (again): Sp.
4 Trifle (with)
5 Diver's quest, at times
9 Sans company
7 Vintner's wares
8 Relative of blvd.
9 Referendum
10 Word used in courtesy
11 Small racist
12 Concerning
13 Sunday event for some
18 Adversaries
19 Dive
23 European
24 Plumbing is
25 Influential U.S. educator
26 Sober; sedate
27 Trifling
28 — ego
29 Alliance
30 Condemnation
31 This some-
times hurts
32 Curvy letters
33 Sumptuous
34 Decorative
36 Mainline
38 Duce in Barre play
39 Norse sea monster
40 Stable mother
45 Resort in SE France
48 Military alarm clock
49 Where Hiram ruled
50 Electric catfish
51 Craved: Her.
52 Once more
53 Decree
54 Diminutive
55 Textile worker
57 Avenue
58 Nigerian native
59 Homophone for earn

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DENNIS THE MENACE



MAYBE IT'S BECAUSE HE USES A STOMACH PUMP.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOODU
RAYAR
PRUSHE
CREBIK

Now arrange the circled letters in the order suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Answer: What those gossip reporters often give you the lowdown on—THE HIGHER UPS

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	35	24	6	Bangkok	34	23	27
Amsterdam	15	10	4	Beijing	28	17	8
Antwerp	15	10	4	Hong Kong	28	17	8
Berlin	15	10	4	Manila	28	17	8
Brussels	15	10	4	New Delhi	28	17	8
Cardiff	15	10	4	Singapore	28	17	8
Copenhagen	15	10	4	Tokyo	28	17	8
Dublin	15	10	4				
Frankfurt	15	10	4				
Geneva	15	10	4				
Helsinki	15	10	4				
Lisbon	15	10	4				
London	15	10	4				
Moscow	15	10	4				
Munich	15	10	4				
Nice	15	10	4				
Oslo	15	10	4				
Paris	15	10	4				
Prague	15	10	4				
Rome	15	10	4				
Stockholm	15	10	4				
Vienna	15	10	4				
Zurich	15	10	4				

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Calm, FRANKFURT: Fair, Temo. 21-10 (7-50). LONDON: Fair with clouds moving in at 6 p.m. and 7-10 (12-40). PARIS: Fair, Temo. 20-10 (6-50). NEW YORK: Fair, Temo. 20-10 (12-40). PHOENIX: Fair, Temo. 20-10 (6-50). ROME: Fair, Temo. 20-10 (12-40). SINGAPORE: Fair, Temo. 20-10 (6-50). THUNDERSTORMS: Temo. 20-10 (12-40). TOKYO: Fair, Temo. 20-10 (6-50).

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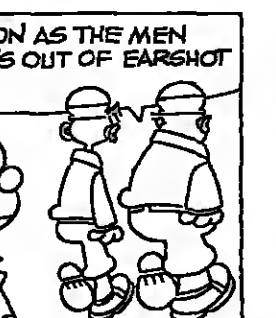
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



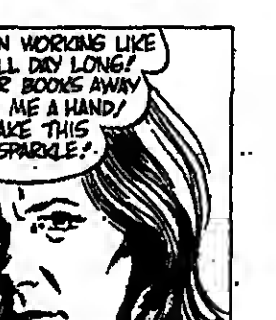
ANDY CAPP



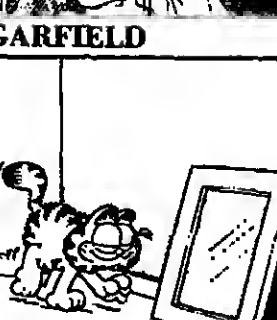
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE NAME OF THE ROSE

By Umberto Eco. 502 pp. \$15.95.
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 757 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

At the center of this medieval mystery tale, which has won critical and popular success in Europe, is the greatest library in 14th-century Christendom. The pride of a Benedictine abbey in northern Italy, the library is a labyrinth, designed to keep its treasures of knowledge in the control of the few who have mastered its secrets. These churchmen appreciate the power of the word and are uneasily aware of the threat that books hold for the faith of the multitude and their own positions.

The opposing symbol is a pair of spectacles, a new invention worn by William of Baskerville, an English member of the Franciscan order, who believes that learning should be used to help men, not to dominate them. "This place of forbidden knowledge," he observes unhappily on his first inspection of the library-labyrinth, "is guarded by many and cunning devices. Knowledge is used to conceal rather than to enlighten. I don't like it." William believes "the good of a book lies in its being read." He speaks in a distinctively modern voice: "Books are not made to be believed, but to be subjected to inquiry."

William has come to the small rich abbey to represent the Emperor Louis in his Christendom-shaking dispute with Pope John, then resident at Avignon. He is accompanied by a young disciple from Germany, the engaging novice Adso, who, in his old age will serve as narrator of "The Name of the Rose." It is a time of political and doctrinal turmoil — "Two emperors for a single throne and a single pope for two: a situation that, truly, fomented great disorders."

William, influenced by Roger Bacon and William of Ockham, maintains that the church has no business attempting to legislate over earthly matters; he has given up his role of inquisitor as a matter of principle as well as out of a humanist's deep aversion to the methods of the Inquisition. During his days as an inquisitor, in a period when any gesture toward church reform could be considered as heresy, William used his skill to discover what the accused had done rather than torturing him to confess what it pleased the Inquisition to believe he had done. He tells Adso that he found "the most joyful delight in unravelling a nice, complicated knot." At the abbey, his skills at knot-unraveling are put to a hard test by a series of mysterious deaths among the monks.

In this first novel, Umberto Eco, a noted Italian scholar, has made ingenious use of his acquaintance with medieval life, church practices and doctrinal struggles to create a fortress world of faith. Compounded of scholarship, wisdom and superstition, it is racked by bitter internal battles over the church's relationship to the poor and beset by pressures from secular forces and ideas. Eco manages, too, to get in a few advertisements for his specialty of semiotics, an enthusiasm for the study of signs that his hero William apparently shares. He tells Adso: "A book is made up of signs that

speak of other signs, which in their turn speak of things."

The reader of this intriguing work may safely put his faith in the ability of William of Baskerville, with the aid of his spectacles and the impressionable Adso, to find the solution to the deaths — though not so smoothly as Sherlock of Baker Street might have done. There are clues imbedded in theological discourses along the way that signal to the alert reader that the solution is related to the ideas of freedom of thought and conscience exemplified by William.

At times, in style as well as substance, and despite his religious calling, William sounds like a forerunner of the Enlightenment. He tells his credulous novice as they inspect the relics of the abbey: "I have seen many other fragments of the cross, in other churches. If all were genuine our Lord's torment could not have been on a couple of planks nailed together, but on an entire forest." And he observes dryly: "Some time ago, in the cathedral of Cologne, I saw the skull of John the Baptist at the age of 12."

Given the roadblocks of description and metaphysics that periodically stop the off-and-on pace of William's detective work, it is a wonder that Eco's elaborate tale works so well. Part of its success is owed to strong scenes, artfully translated by William Weaver, such as the kitchen seduction of Adso by a beautiful but doomed peasant girl and the brutal inquisition of a wretched monk by William's nemesis, Bernard Gui, who "is interested, not in discovering the guilty, but in burning the accused." Even the pious Adso is driven to conclude that "often inquisitors create heretics."

Adso and William make agreeable and instructive companions, sharing information along the way on the medieval arts of calligraphy, cookery and the use of herbs for benign and murderous purposes. One may find some of the digressions a touch self-indulgent, as Adso finds William's, yet he is carried along by Eco's knowledge and narrative skills. And if at the end the solution strikes the reader as more edifying than plausible, he has already received ample compensation from a richly stocked and eminently intelligent intelligence.

No doubt medievalists will find errors in Eco's vision, and some may be offended by the intrusion of a personification of modern science into the 14th century. But in this novel, imagination carries the day. William of Baskerville may be an anachronism, but Eco wants us to know that his rationality, tolerance and compassion would have added light to what used to be known as the Dark Ages. As much might be said of our age.

Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York Times.

Shogun Show to Tour

TOKYO — A major collection of art and furnishings from the Tokugawa Shogunate of feudal Japan will tour U.S. and European cities starting in November. A spokesman said more than 300 objects from the Tokugawa Art Museum collection, some never shown before in public, will be displayed in the 2½-year tour.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal what action, if any, South should take as dealer with his red two-suiter is not clear. South chose to pass, and eventually saved in five hearts over four spades. In theory, he should have bid five diamonds rather than five hearts, despite West's opening bid for North. West's opening bid, for North, might well have had four diamonds than hearts. But the final contract would have been the same, and in practice concealment of South's diamond suit made the best defense much harder.

West led the diamond king and shifted to the club ace, making South's task easy. He ruffed and drew trumps, throwing the diamond queen from the dummy. He conceded a diamond trick and a spade trick for down one.

He would have been down two if East had been able to score a second-round diamond ruff, for there would have been no way for the declarer to ruff out West's remaining honor. This defense would have been far easier to find if South had bid his diamonds. West could have bid a spade, and a diamond shift from East would make the position fairly clear even if South took the trouble to conceal his diamond deceit.

In the replay, South was too cautious and permitted his opponents to play four spades, making an overtrick and giving his opponents 8 international match points. Notice that it would be dangerous for East-West to try five spades over five hearts, for that contract can be defeated. If South has bid both his red suits, he could venture a mini-Lightner

double to suggest a club void. But even without that, he can play the dummy on the opening lead of the heart queen to call for a club shift.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid:

South	West	North	East
Pass	1♣	Pass	1♠
2♥	Pass	Pass	Pass
3♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

Amsterdam				Frankfurt				Other Markets			
ABN	100	100	100	ABN	100	100	100	Amsterdam	100	100	100
ACF	100	100	100	ACF	100	100	100	Brussels	100	100	100
Alm	100	100	100	Alm	100	100	100	London	100	100	100
Alm	100	100	100	Alm	100	100	100	Paris	100	100	100
Alm	100	100	100	Alm	100	100	100	Singapore	100	100	100
Alm	100	100	100	Alm	100	100	100	Stockholm	100	100	100
Alm	100	100	100	Alm	100	100	100	Sydney	100	100	100
Alm	100	100	100	Alm	100	100	100	Tokyo	100	100	100
Alm	100	100	100	Alm	100	100	100	Zurich	100	100	100
Alm	100	100	100	Alm	100	100	100				

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OSLO — The Phillips group has informed the Norwegian government that a water injection project at the Ekofisk oil field in the North Sea has been abandoned, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman, Stale Lerdal of the group operator, Phillips Petroleum, said high costs, uncertainty about oil prices and doubts about the profitability of the project contributed to the decision. He said the group had spent more than 500 million Norwegian kroner (\$69 million) in preparing the project, which would have cost between 12 billion and 15.5 billion kroner.

هكذا من الأمل

SPORTS

Tigers Beaten Despite Gibson's Muscle

Impaired by One Staff From Disposition
DETROIT — Two-run home runs by Jim Rice and Dwight Gooden led Detroit to a 6-2 victory over the Tigers Tuesday night, but it was the loss of Kirk Gibson who was the power.

Mike Brown (5-3) gave up all four runs in his 7 1/2 innings, and one of them was a four-run homer that made Gibson only the 14th player to hit a ball over a right-field fence since Tiger Stadium was rebuilt in 1938 and the 5th man over to hit a ball completely out of the park.

Gibson's shot cleared the roof, which is 94 feet high, by a good 20 feet. It was a flag pole and landed on the roof of the Brooks Lumber Co. across Trumbull Ave. from the stadium. The distance was estimated at almost 600 feet.

In the sixth inning, with Lou Whitaker on first, Gibson hit a 40-foot blast that glanced off the top of center fielder Tony Armas, hit the fastest runner in baseball, Gibson nearly caught Whitaker as the ball circled the bases.

Armas quickly got the ball in to shortstop Glenn Hoffman, whose relay to catcher Rich Gedman was in time to nail a sliding Whitaker.

But as plate umpire Larry Barnett signaled the end, Gibson came barreling home. Gibson slammed into Barnett, who had stepped into the base path; Barnett came into the catcher's box, forcing the catcher to bobble the ball. Gibson stepped on the plate.

Carried from the field on a stretcher, Barnett suffered muscle strain and bruises in his lower back. "I feel bad. I know all the umpires and I'm concerned about Larry," said Gibson, who is 6-foot-3 and weighs 210 pounds. "I can't just stop on a dime, you know. It's like trying to stop an 18-wheeler on a wet road."

Gibson was given a double on the play because a batter cannot be credited with a triple when a man in front of him is put out. He was ruled to have taken third on the relay and to have scored on Gedman's error.

Dan Petry (6-4) walked Evans in the third before Rice put a ball into the upper deck in center to give the Red Sox a 3-0 lead. Jerry Remy singled in the fourth and rode home on Evans' 11th home run of the year.

Blue Jays 13, A's 7
In Toronto, Jesse Barfield homered twice and drove in five runs and Buck Martinez went 4-for-4 with three RBIs to pace a 16-hit attack that carried the Blue Jays to a 13-7 rout of Oakland. Barfield had not hit a home run or driven in a run since May 17.

Yankees 9, Yankees 6
In Cleveland, Julio Franco hit a three-run homer and Pat Tabler drove in three runs with a pair of doubles to power the Indians past New York 9-6. Cleveland pounded Bob Shirley (2-5) for six runs in the first. The losers' Jerry Mumphrey had an inside-the-park home run.

Rangers 7, Mariners 1
In Arlington, Texas, Larry Rittner's two-run double capped a four-run third that enabled Texas to extend its winning streak to five games — its longest in two years — with a 7-1 romp over Seattle. Charlie Hough (4-6) went the distance for the second time this season. He gave up three hits, walked three and struck out seven.

Twins 8, Royals 1
In Minneapolis, Gary Ward hit a bases-empty homer and John Cossie contributed a two-run double as Minnesota dumped Kansas City 8-1. Al Williams (3-7) walked one, struck out five and held the Royals to six hits in going the distance for the first time this season.

Major League Standings
NATIONAL LEAGUE
EAST
St. Louis 26 26 318 1
Philadelphia 25 27 318 2
Pittsburgh 24 28 318 3
New York 23 29 318 4
Cincinnati 22 30 318 5
Milwaukee 21 31 318 6
Chicago 20 32 318 7
Los Angeles 19 33 318 8
San Francisco 18 34 318 9
San Diego 17 35 318 10
Houston 16 36 318 11
Atlanta 15 37 318 12
Montreal 14 38 318 13
Cleveland 13 39 318 14
Detroit 12 40 318 15
Baltimore 11 41 318 16
Kansas City 10 42 318 17
Washington 9 43 318 18
Pittsburgh 8 44 318 19
Cincinnati 7 45 318 20
Milwaukee 6 46 318 21
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